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GOLD

IONIA; 700 BC or before, EL Stater, 10.73g. Only an indication of a patterned incuse on the reverse. Utterly typeless on the obverse. This piece of gold comes just before the beginning of coinage. It is a round, regular, typeless nugget adjusted to exactly the correct weight of a Croesus gold stater, for instance. Because it is virtually without type, this could be regarded as a pre-coinage nugget, or is it the first coin? 10000
IONIA; 625 BC, 1/2 Stater, 7.22g. Second recorded. This typeless 1/2 stater with the striated obverse and complex configuration of the incuse is a single-step advance from lot #1. It has a striated obverse and a planned, 3-part incuse. The 1/2-stater in our 99th sale was the discovery piece. This is a second example from an old collection which appeared this year in a Bank Leu sale where we purchased it. EF 9750
LYDIA, CROESUS; 561-546 BC, Stater, 8.05g. Mint State 5000
CHIOS; 525-500 BC, EL Stater, 14.04g. Agnes Baldwin, *The Electrum and Silver Coins of Chios* (1914), #2, pl. 1, 3 (same obv. die). Less than 20 recorded for the entire city. Extremely rare with some spots of incrustation on the obverse and reverse. Softly struck, but Good VF to point of wear. 14500
IONIAN REVOLT, Aeolian Kyme; 499-494 BC, EL Stater, 14.01g. Leu 1991 #91 (same obv. die but ours is better). Boston-1812. Wonderful quality. Well struck and perfectly centered. Issued during the brief, 5-year Ionian Revolt. Good VF/EF 23000
ACHAEMENID PERSIA; 450-330 BC, Daric, 8.33g. Complete design including king's crown, bow, spear, and complete king. Mint State/Near Mint State 2200
MACEDONIA, PHILIP II; 359-336 BC, Stater, Pella, c. 340-328 BC, 8.63g. LeRider-139. RX: Below horses, kantharos. Wonderful FDC 3850
MACEDONIA, PHILIP II; 359-336 BC, Stater, 8.53g. Unpublished symbol, which is unusual in such an exhaustively studied series. Die break on face. Utterly Mint State 5000
MACEDONIA, PHILIP II; 359-336 BC, 1/8 Stater, Pella, c. 340-328 BC, 1.06g. LeRider-114a (same dies). Sharp strike. Excellent quality. Great metal, especially for these small fractions. Virtually Mint State 2350
NO LOT.

MACEDONIA, ALEXANDER III; 336-323 BC, Stater, Magnesia ad Maeandrum, c. 319-305 BC, 8.52g. Unpublished; symbol unknown on a gold stater, similar silver drachm, Price-1954. Symbol=seal left, thyrsus far right. Utterly beautiful vision of helmeted Athena. Mint State 6000

MACEDONIA, ALEXANDER III; 336-323 BC, Stater, Abydus, c. 325 BC, 8.52g. Müller, Thompson/Bellinger DO Classical, 1955, pg. 16, #1. M&M Oct 1966 #82 (SFR 2500). Symbol: Hermes left. EF/Nearly EF. Very Rare 3250

MACEDONIA, ANTIGONOS GONATAS, Type of Alexander III the Great; 277-239 BC, Stater, Amphipolis, c. 277-270 BC, 8.55g. Price-610, Müller-918 var, MN 26 (1981) pp. 102-110, pl. 18, #11. Issued to pay mercenaries at a rate of 1 stater = 1 mercenary. Mint State. Very Scarce 3500

EGYPT, PTOLEMY III; 246-221 BC, Tetradrachm, 14.02g. OBV: Ptolemy II and Arsinoe. RX: Ptolemy I and Berenike. Highest hairlocks flatly struck. EF with luster. 5000

Q. CAEPIO BRUTUS (Caesar's Assassin); Aureus, Military Mint, 43-42 BC, 8.07g. Cr-505/4, Syd-1314 (R7), C-9 (600Fr). Ex Brand sale 1, Lot 3, and J. Hirsch XXXIV, 1914, lot 778. OBV: M SERVILIVS LEG, Laureate

16.	head of Liberty right. RX: Q CAEPIO BRVTVS IMP, Trophy. Struck by Brutus in his travelling mint after the assassination of Caesar on the Ides of March. An absolutely beautiful coin. Mint State	18500
17.	TIBERIUS; 14-37 AD, Aureus, 7.62g. BM-46, RIC-29, C-15 (40Fr). Tribute penny in gold. Nice portrait. Fine+	1800
18.	Another; 7.58g. Nice portrait. Fine+	2000
19.	Another; 7.81g. Nice portrait. Scarce in mint state. Mint State.	6000
20.	ANTONINUS PIUS; 138-161 AD, Aureus, Rome, 157 AD, 7.20g. BM-889, C-1013 (40Fr). RX: TR POT XX COS IIII, Victory advancing left. EF	3250
21.	DIDIUS JULIANUS; 193 AD, Aureus, Rome, 6.71g. BM-4 pl. 3, 7 (same obv. die), C-8 (800Fr, citing the BM spec.), Woodward, <i>Numismatic Chronicle</i> , 1961, p. 76, obv. die 1. OBV: IMP CAES M DID IULIAN AVG, Head laureate right. RX: PM TRP COS, Fortuna standing left holding rudder on globe and cornucopia. Minor planchet defect in lower reverse field at 7 o'clock. EF with luster. Extremely Rare	SC10
22.	CONSTANTIUS I as CAESAR; 293-305 AD, Aureus, Antioch, 293-296 AD, 5.35g. C-145 (150Fr), RIC-7 (R3), Pink, pg. 49 (cites 3 specimens). RX: HERCVLI CONS CAES SMAE, Hercules standing left. Excellent portrait. Bold Hercules holding club and lion's skin with the apples he fetched from the Hesperides as one of his labors. Near proof-like surfaces. Mint State	9000
23.	MAXIMIANUS HERCULIUS; 286-305 AD, Aureus, Cyzicus, 293 AD, 5.45g. RIC-601 (R2), C-47 (300Fr, citing the coin dealer Rollin), Pink, <i>Göldprägung</i> , p. 43 (cites four specimens). OBV: MAXIMIANVS AVGVSTVS, Head laureate right. RX: CONCORDIAE AVGG NN, Two emperors seated left on curule chairs, both crowned by Victory hovering between them. Excellent strike. Near proof-like surfaces. Utterly Mint State.	8500
24.	HONORIUS; 393-423 AD, Solidus, Ravenna, c. 402-423 AD, 4.47g. DO-735. Beautiful strike. Mint State	850
25.	THEODOSIUS II; 402-450 AD, Solidus, c. 402-408 AD, 4.43g. DO-304. Virtually Mint State.	500
26.	THEODOSIUS II; 402-450 AD, Solidus, c. 441-450 AD, 4.47g. RIC-292 (R2), DO-424. Magnificent detail. Absolutely FDC.	800
27.	LEO I; 457-474 AD, Tremissis, 1.48g. DO-545. Sharp, highly detailed portrait. Die breaks on rim at 11 o'clock. Mint State	350
28.	JUSTIN II; 565-578 AD, Solidus, 4.39g. Berk-60, Hahn-4. Mint State	385
29.	MAURICE; 582-602 AD, Solidus, c. 582 AD, 4.42g. Berk-81, Hahn-4. Mint State	400
30.	MAURICE; 582-602 AD, Solidus, 4.44g. Berk-82. Flatly struck on left edge of obverse. Near proof-like surfaces. Mint State	365
31.	MAURICE; 582-602 AD, Solidus, c. 583/4-602 AD, 4.27g. Berk-85, Hahn-11. Flatly struck at 2 o'clock. EF	350
32.	FOCAS; 602-610 AD, Solidus, c. 607-609 AD, 4.46g. Berk-101. Near mirror surfaces on obverse. Mint State	400
32A.	HERACLIUS; 610-641 AD, Solidus, c. 638/9 AD, 4.46g. Berk-126, Hahn-48. Wonderfully detailed portraits of the emperor and his sons. Mint State	475
33.	HERACLIUS; 610-641 AD, Solidus, c. 641 AD, 4.43g. Berk-126.1, Hahn-50. Excellent, highly detailed portraits of the emperor and his sons. FDC	475

33A.	HERACLIUS; 610-641 AD, Solidus, Constantinople, c. 616-625 AD, 4.47g. Berk-120, Hahn-11. Mint State	375	84.	Another; 1.18g. VF	300
34.	CONSTANS II; 641-668 AD, Solidus, c. 642-646 AD, 4.40g. Berk-140, Hahn-3b. Slight flatness at 5 o'clock on obverse. Extremely sharp portrait. Some reverse flatness as well. Mint State	450	85.	Another; 1.19g. EF	400
34A.	CONSTANS II; 641-668 AD, Semissis, c. 651/52-April 654 AD, 1.43g. Berk-160, Hahn-50. Virtually Mint State	150	86.	Another; 1.23g. EF	350
35.	JUSTINIAN II, Second Reign; 705-711 AD, Solidus, 4.44g. Berk-200, Hahn-1. Scarce PAX type. Exquisite portrait of emperor on reverse. Excellent portrait of Christ on obverse. This is the second known portrait of Christ issued by the man who created the first known portrait of Christ. Mint State	1850	87.	DANUBIAN CELTS, IMITATIONS OF PHILIP III; 1st c. BC, Tetradrachm. Göbl pl. 44, 579, #7, Pink-581. VF	300
36.	JUSTINIAN II, Second Reign; 705-711 AD, Solidus, 4.43g. Berk-201, Hahn-2. RX: Justinian II depicted with his son Tiberius, a patriarchal cross between them. Second version of Christ created at the same time as lot #35. Mint State	1850	88.	Another; VF+	350
36A.	LEO III; 717-741 AD, Solidus, c. 737-741 AD, 4.44g. Berk-219, DO-7e. EF/VF	550	89.	Another; High relief. VF	350
37.	CONSTANTINE V; 741-775 AD, Solidus, c. 757-775 AD, 4.42g. Berk-227, DO-2f3. About EF	550	90.	ETRURIA, POPULONIA; 480-400 BC, Stater or 20 Litrae, 8.12g. BM-12. VF	400
37A.	BASIL I; 867-886 AD, Solidus, c. 872-879 AD, 4.36g. DO-2c. About VF	165	91.	CAMPANIA, HYRIA; 400-335 BC, Didrachm, 7.17g. Grose-222. OBV: Hera. RX: Man-headed bull. Fine+	500
38.	ROMANUS III; 1028-1034 AD, Stamenon Nomisma, 4.42g. Berk-296. Weakly struck on the lower part of the emperor's clothing, otherwise, virtually Mint State.	450	92.	CAMPANIA, FENSERIS; 330 BC, Stater, 6.74g. SNG ANS-520. OBV: Head of Hera towards right. RX: Bellerophon on Pegasus to right aiming spear at chimera. Extremely rare city. Good/About Fine	300
39.	CONSTANTINE IX; 1042-1055 AD, Tetrarteron, 4.04g. DO-5. EF	650	93.	CAMPANIA, CUMAE; 430 BC, Stater, 7.11g. SNG Ashmolean-52. OBV: Nymph right. RX: 2 shells. Fine/About VF	450
40.	CONSTANTINE IX; 1042-1055 AD, Stamenon Nomisma, Constantinople, 4.45g. Berk-303, DO-3. Complete obverse and reverse legends. FDC	520	94.	NEAPOLIS; 400-370 BC, Didrachm, 7.49g. Grose-232. OBV: Nymph wearing triple drop earrings and broad diadem. RX: Nike crowning man-headed bull. EF	875
41.	Another; 4.38g. Mint State	500	95.	CALABRIA, TARENTUM; 450-430 BC, Stater, 8.00g. Vlasto-275. OBV: Taras astride dolphin. RX: Horseman galloping left. Obverse somewhat weakly struck. Good VF	475
42.	Another; 4.37g. Mint State	475	96.	CALABRIA, TARENTUM; 344-330 BC, Stater. Vlasto-571. OBV: Naked rider throws lance. RX: Taras on dolphin, holding distaff, waves beneath, standing eagle on right. VF/VF+	350
43.	Another; 4.42g. Mint State	400	97.	CALABRIA, TARENTUM; 334-330 BC, Stater, 7.40g. Vlasto-587, Evans V, B.2. Purchased from B.A. Seaby 8/62. Time of Alexander the Molossian. Graffiti letters on obverse and reverse. Otherwise, VF+	300
44.	ISAAC I; 1057-1059 AD, Stamenon Nomisma, Constantinople, 4.44g. Berk-313, DO-2. Mint State	800	98.	CALABRIA, TARENTUM; 302-281 BC, Stater. Vlasto-687. OBV: Naked rider holds shield. RX: Taras on dolphin holding wreath. Obverse weakly struck. VF+	300
45.	ISAAC I; 1057-1059 AD, Stamenon Nomisma, 4.39g. Berk-312, DO-1. Obverse weakly struck. Mint State	1100	99.	CALABRIA, TARENTUM; 380-334 BC, Diobol, 1.01g. Vlasto-1247. OBV: Athena right in crested helmet. RX: Heracles strangling lion. Very nice image of Heracles strangling Nemean lion on reverse. Toned. About EF	300
46.	SOUTHERN ITALY, BRINDISI (PUGLIA), FREDERICO II; 1197-1250 AD, Augustalis, 5.23g. Friedberg-134. Son of the German emperor Henry VI, he became king of Sicily at age three. This coin minted at Brindisi features a cuirassed, laureate portrait of Frederick in the Roman style on the obverse and an eagle with outstretched wings also in a Roman manner. These coins are considered the high point of medieval numismatic art. VF	6500	100.	HANNIBAL at TARENTUM; 212-209 BC, Punic 1/4 Shekel. Well-centered. These were struck during the several years when Hannibal held Tarentum and Metapontum. It is rare to find a coin well-centered on both sides. Mint State	800
47.	Same Issue; 5.20g. About VF	5750	101.	LUCANIA, HERACLEA; c. 340 BC, Nomos. E. Work, <i>The Earlier Staters of Heraclea Lucaniae</i> , NNM 91, 1940, #40. OBV: Athena right. RX: Heracles right strangling lion, owl below. The reverse of this coin is one of the great minor works of numismatic art created in southern Italy. The lion and most of the details of Heracles are in excellent condition and very beautifully engraved. Quoting from Robinson (p. 34), the engraver KAL "is one of the Tarentine engravers who also appears at Metapontum. Here he is working with the same team of officials and/or workmen as at Tarentum. The coin was therefore struck about 340, possibly in connexion with the Italic League." Some flatness from striking is exhibited on both the obverse and reverse. Though flatly struck in places, this coin is virtually Mint State.	2500
48.	VISIGOTHS (621-631 AD)		102.	LUCANIA, HERACLEA; 350-330 BC, Nomos, 7.86g. SNG ANS-77. OBV: Athena wearing Corinthian helmet decorated with Scylla. RX: Heracles with owl above club. Head of Heracles off-flan as usual. EF	400
49.	SUINTHILA; Tremissis, Barbi, 1.46g. CC-213. Mint State	650	103.	LUCANIA, HERACLEA; c. 300 BC, Nomos. SNG ANS-83. OBV: Athena left. RX: Nike crowning naked Heracles. Flan crack on reverse at 3 o'clock. Toned. Nearly EF	400
50.	Another; 1.43g. Mint State	650	104.	LUCANIA, METAPONTUM	
51.	SUINTHILA; Tremissis, Eliberri, 1.40g. CC-222. Mint State	650	105.	300 BC, Nomos, 7.86g. SNG ANS-384, Noe-514. "Derived from Euainetos at Syracuse." EF with some areas of soft striking, but traces of lustre.	750
52.	SISEBUTO; Tremissis, Emerita, 1.46g. CC-188. Mint State	650	106.	Noe-514. OBV: Head of Demeter left. RX: Caduceus symbol. Die break in back of head of Demeter. Some flat striking on reverse. EF to point of wear.	400
53.	SUINTHILA; Tremissis, Emerita, 1.46g. CC-224. Mint State	650	107.	380-360 BC, Nomos, 7.64g. SNG Lockett-415. OBV: Stalk of wheat in front and in back of Demeter. Extremely unusual type; this die is highly unusual even for such a diverse series as Metapontum. Head very reminiscent of the Euainetos head for the decadrachm of Syracuse. Extremely delicate and beautiful die. Highest point of hair flatly struck, otherwise, nearly EF. Extremely Rare.	2500
54.	SISEBUTO; Tremissis, Ispalis, 1.43g. CC-191. Mint State	650	108.	300 BC, Nomos, 7.63g. SNG ANS-425. OBV: Veiled head of Demeter. Very beautiful type. Again, reminiscent of the decadrachm of Euainetos. Some die breaks on reverse. EF with good luster.	1100
55.	SUINTHILA; Tremissis, Ispalis, 1.40g. CC-228. Mint State	650	109.	360-350 BC, Nomos, 7.81g. SNG ANS-432. OBV: Head of Leukippus with Corinthian helmet, lion's head behind. Symbol=club. Pleasant VF	650
56.	SISEBUTO; Tremissis, Ispalis, 1.43g. CC-191. Mint State	650	110.	300 BC, Nomos, 7.61g. SNG ANS-443. OBV: Leukippus wearing Corinthian helmet, seated South Italian hound behind head. This hound is a South Italian miniature greyhound which still exists in Italy today. Planchet flake on obverse at 3 o'clock. Otherwise, fine style, Nearly EF/VF	400
57.	SUINTHILA; Tremissis, Toleti, 1.33g. CC-241. Mint State	650	111.	360 BC, Nomos, 7.84g. Noe-459. OBV: Head of Dionysus, hair falling in tresses with diadem decorated in meander pattern and ivy leaves. RX: Ear of wheat. This is one of the more innovative types of the long and beautiful Metapontum series. VF	1350
58.	Another; 1.46g. Mint State	650	112.	300 BC, Stater, 7.71g. BM-105. Symbol=Satyr holding patera. Hair flatly struck at highest point. Otherwise, head is struck in ultra-high relief with beautiful modeling. The wheat ear on the reverse is struck in exquisite high relief with every kernel beautifully modeled giving a very three-dimensional feeling to the reverse. Mint State	1800
59.	SUINTHILA; Tremissis, Tucci, 1.38g. CC-243. Mint State	650		300 BC, Nomos, 7.88g. SNG ANS-456. Symbol=hay fork. Hair weakly struck. Substantial mint luster. Near Mint State	500
60.	OTTOMAN, MAHMUD I; AH 1143-1168=1730-1754, Sultani, 3.46g. Islambol, AH 1143. VF	75			
61.	GREECE, CHIOS, Philip Maria; 1421-1436 AD, Struck in imitation of Ducats of Venice, 3.37g. Friedberg-4. OBV: Christ. RX: St. Peter and Doge. Excellent dies. Mint State	200			
62.	Another; 3.46g. Excellent dies. Mint State	200			
63.	Another; 3.48g. Slightly weakened dies, and somewhat pale gold. Mint State	175			
64.	Another; 3.49g. Poorly struck. Mint State	150			
65.	Another; 3.37g. More poorly struck than the last lot. Mint State	135			
66.	Another; 3.53g. As poorly struck as #64. Mint State	135			
67.	Another; 3.48g. Better struck than the last two lots, but rusty dies. Mint State	135			
	ETHIOPIA; Imitation of contemporary Yemeni gold dinar of Ali Bin Muhammad minted at Zabid, c. 1100 AD, 2.24g. Mitchiner-536. VF	225			

GREEK SILVER

68.	CELTs OF BRITAIN, ICENI	
c. 35-25 BC, Boar Type. VA-655-1. VF. Very Rare.	150	
Another; Fine/EF	150	
Another; VF	150	
Another; EF	150	
Another; EF	150	
Another; VF	150	
c. 35-25 BC, Boar Type. VA-657-1. VF. Very Rare.	400	
c. 35-25 BC, AR Unit, Boar Type. VA-659-1. EF	150	
15-1 BC, Crescent Type. VA-675-1. EF. Rare	400	
Another; VF	300	
Another; VF	300	
Another; VF	300	
40-45 AD, Ecen Symbol Type. VA-752-1. EF	300	
45-50 AD, Ecen Type. VA-760-1. Obverse poorly struck. EF	150	
QUEEN BOUDICCA; 61 AD, AR Unit, 1.21g. VA-790-1. EF	350	
Another; 1.20g. EF	350	

113. 300 BC, Nomos, 7.81g. SNG ANS-461. Symbol=tongs. Nice hair detail and sweet face. EF 500

114. 300 BC, Nomos, 7.77g. SNG ANS-470. Symbol=plow. Hair flatly struck at highest point of obverse. Beautiful reverse. EF 600

115. 330-300 BC, Nomos, 7.79g. Grose-998 (same dies). Symbol=wing. Reverse flatly struck. Some minor obverse flatness. High relief. EF 450

116. 300 BC, Nomos, 7.63g. SNG ANS-489. Symbol=griffin. Obverse struck in high relief. Some flatness from striking. EF 400

117. 300 BC, Nomos, 7.89g. SNG ANS-504 (same dies). OBV: Head of Demeter with long hair. Symbol=Altar. One of the last issues of Metapontum. Hair flatly struck at highest points. Wheat ear in high relief. EF/Mint State 575

118. **BRUTTIUM, CROTON;** 550-480 BC, Stater, 6.80g. BM-1. Pythagorean type. Purchased from B.A. Seaby 4/63. Toned VF 950

119. **LOCRI EPIZEPHYRIOL;** 332-326 BC, Stater, 7.33g. Pozzi-311. BM-9. OBV: Zeus left with flowing hair. RX: Eagle flying left, attacking hare held in its talons. Exquisite head of Zeus, beautifully detailed with wild, flowing hair. Virtually Mint State. 2250

SICILY

120. **GELA;** 440-430 BC, Tetradrachm, 16.37g. Jenkins-371 (one die). RX: Sosipolis crowns man-headed bull with wreath. 23 recorded. Highly unusual iconography showing nymph crowning man-headed bull with laurel wreath. Less than 25 examples of this very rare type exist. Good/About VF 6000

121. **GELA;** 490-475 BC, Didrachm, 8.61g. Jenkins-20 (O7/R8). Tiny ding on man-headed bull's cheek. Near Mint State 2950

122. **HIMERA;** 410-406 BC, Tetradrachm, 17.03g. Signed MAI. Rizzo-21, 23. OBV: Quadriga of mules racing, Victory approaching driver holds tablet where one can clearly read the artist's signature MAI; in exergue, a hippocamp. RX: Nymph Himera standing holding patera over altar; on right, satyr standing in basin, washing below fountain which pours from a lion-head spout. Mint State 4250

123. **LEONTINI;** 466-422 BC, Tetradrachm, 17.15g. Pozzi-469 var. OBV: Sweet head of Apollo. RX: Roaring lion surrounded by four wheat grains. EF/VF 1000

124. **SELINUS;** 510 BC, Didrachm, 8.41g. SNG ANS-665 var. OBV: Celery leaf with lion's head created at the bottom of the leaf. Crude die work. Some light scratches on reverse. EF. Very Rare 900

125. **SELINUS;** 510 BC, Didrachm, 8.29g. SNG ANS-674. OBV: Celery leaf. Choice EF with luster. 550

126. **SYRACUSE;** c. 485-480 BC, Tetradrachm, 16.81g. Gulbenkian-249 (same dies), cf. Boehringer-42. OBV: Quadriga with Nike above. RX: Archaic Arethusa surrounded by four dolphins. The reverse of this coin is one of the classic, early rarities of the Syracusean series. The archaic head of Arethusa is highly detailed and beautifully modeled. Perfectly centered, it is surrounded by four absolutely perfect dolphins with the name Syracuse placed between the dolphins. So fine is the modeling on the face of Arethusa that it recalls the great korai of 6th c. BC Athens. This is without a doubt the finest known of this highly sought-after and desirable type, even surpassing Gulbenkian. The obverse is softly struck as expected, but perfectly centered. VF+/Mint State 37500

127. **SYRACUSE, AGATHOKLES;** 317-289 BC, Tetradrachm, c. 310-305 BC, 17.20g. OBV: Arethusa after Euainetos. RX: Quadriga after Euainetos. Exquisite quality. Incredible obverse detail. Full luster. Utterly Mint State. 4000

128. **SYRACUSE, SYRACUSAN DEMOCRACY;** 214-212 BC, 10 Litrae, 8.39g. SNG 62 # D 38 (1983). OBV: Persephone. RX: Zeus Strategos. Less than 10 recorded, this is the finest known. The statue of Zeus Strategos on the reverse is a rendition of the statue reportedly stolen by the Roman governor Verres. In 70 BC Cicero wrote several orations reporting the numerous burglaries and injustices performed by Verres in his tenure as governor. In Section LVIII of *De Signis* ("Regarding the Statues"), Cicero describes this status as follows: "In truth, there were said to be in the whole world three statue of Jupiter Imperator, of the same class, all beautifully made: one was that one from Macedonia, which we have seen in the [Roman] Capitol; a second was the one at the narrow straits, which are the mouth of the Euxine Sea; the third was that which was at Syracuse, till Verres came as praetor. Flaminus removed the first from its habitation, but only to place it in the Capitol, that is to say, in the house of Jupiter upon earth; but as to the one that is at the entrance of the Euxine, that, though so many wars have proceeded from the shores of that sea, and though so many have been poured into Pontus, has still remained inviolate and untouched to this day. This third one, which was at Syracuse, which Marcus Marcellus, when in arms and victorious, has seen, which he had spared to the religion of the place, which both the citizens of, and settlers in Syracuse were used to worship and strangers not only visited, but often venerated, Caius Verres took away from the temple of Jupiter. To return to Marcellus ... In truth, he is said to have sought diligently for the great Archimedes, a man of the highest genius and skill, and to have been greatly concerned when he heard that he had been killed; but that [Verres] sought for everything which he did seek for, not for the purpose of preserving it, but of carrying it away." The statue was later reportedly the property of Marc Antony. The statue itself now destroyed, only these few coins attest to its existence. How many sculpture coins can be so closely connected to 3 great Romans, Verres, Cicero, and Marc Antony, as well as Hieron II, Philistis, Gelon, Hieronymos, and Hannibal; the last four viewed it and must have considered the statue theirs. Traces of undotyping on reverse. Finest known. Mint State 20000

SICULO-PUNIC, CARTHAGE; 390-350 BC, Tetradrachm, Sicilian Mints, 16.48g. Gulbenkian-370 var. OBV: Arethusa. Directly copied after the Euainetos head of 400 BC. Elegant horse in front of palm tree on reverse. Near Mint State/Mint State 3500

130. **SICULO-PUNIC, CARTHAGE;** 345-320 BC, Tetradrachm, Sicilian Mints, 16.82g. Gulbenkian-373. OBV: Arethusa. RX: Horse's head. Excellent Punic head on obverse. Exquisite fire-breathing horse's head on reverse. Fully struck. Nicely centered. Near Mint State/Mint State 3000

131. **CARTHAGINIAN-SICILY;** 300 BC, Tetradrachm. Jenkins, SNG 57, 1978, 337 (these dies). OBV: Heracles. Near Mint State 1250

132. **CARTHAGE;** 205-202 BC, Billon Tridrachm, 9.09g. OBV: Tanit. RX: Horse and Palm. Obverse weakly struck. Elegant horse on reverse, perfectly centered which is highly unusual for this issue. VF/EF 500

133. Another; 11.18g. EF 375

134. **TAURIC CHERSONESUS, PANTICAPAION;** 500-480 BC, Hemiobol, 0.33g. BM-5. OBV: Panther's scalp. RX: Incuse. Good VF 200

MACEDONIA

135. **UNCERTAIN MACEDONIA;** 530-430 BC, Hemiobol, 0.35g. OBV: Bull's head. RX: Bunch of grapes in shallow incuse. Beautifully modelled bull's head. Possibly an issue of Mende or Acanthus. EF/VF. Extremely Rare 500

136. Another; Same as above. VF/EF 300

137. **AMPHIPOLIS;** 356/5 BC, Tetradrachm, 13.86g. Lorber-47c. Grain Ear Issue. 9 recorded for issue. Quoting directly from Lorber pg. 136, the description is: "OBV: Squarish hairline; all curls framing face turn away from midline except the last on viewer's left. Bulging orbital ridge; arching, linear eyebrows; close and deep-set eyes with thin eyelids and burning expression, placed asymmetrically (left eye higher than the right); large hollows under eyes; nose apparently slightly aquiline despite breadth; thick lips as on O22, the upper lip bow-shaped with downturned corniers that "frame" the lower lip. RX: Oblique grain ear with leaf. Very large square frame. Thick torch with bowl viewed from above and handle with thick terminal rings." The rare facing Apollo tetradrachms of Amphipolis are among the most beautiful and legendary coins in the Greek series. They are also among the rarest; in *Amphipolis, The Civic Coinage in Silver and Gold* by C. Lorber; Catherine's corpus recorded 97 tetradrachms, we have had three in stock, one of which was unrecorded by Lorber, bringing the total to 98. Of those, approximately 70 are in museums; one is going to a university collection in the near future, and 5 of the 98 are now considered false. This leaves 22 facing Apollo tetradrachms to satisfy the needs of all collectors. This is not many for one of the best known and most sought after of all Greek coins. Two coins from this pair of dies are recorded. EF. A must for the serious collector who can afford it. 72500

138. **ACANTHUS;** c. 424-379 BC, Diobol. Babelon-1069 (pl. CCCXIX, #13). VF 110

139. **ACANTHUS;** c. 400-358 BC, Diobol, 1.06g. Pozzi-734 var. VF 225

140. **AEGAE;** 500-480 BC, Obol, 0.87g. Grose-113.3. Minor planchet chip at far right edge. Fine+ 100

141. **DIKAIA;** 480 BC, Trihemibol, 0.77g. May-37. OBV: Rooster. RX: Heracles in incuse. Fine+ 250

142. **EION;** c. 500-437 BC, Diobol, 0.73g. SNG Cop-174. OBV: Goose looking back with squid above. RX: Incuse. Extremely rare variant with squid in the position of the lizard. High relief. Nearly VF 350

143. **LETE;** 500 BC, Obol, 0.92g. Pozzi-691. OBV: Satyr running right. RX: Incuse. VF 150

144. **MENDE;** 480-450 BC, Hemiobol, 0.41g. SNG Cop-207. OBV: Fore-part of ass. RX: Kantharos. Fine 100

145. **MENDE;** 450-424 BC, Trihemitartemorion, 0.36g. Weber-1942. Fine, but granular planchet. 70

146. **MENDE;** c. 424-358 BC, Tetrobol. Babelon-1007 (pl. CCCXVII, #3). Scrape on cheek. High relief. Fine/VF. Very Rare 500

147. **NEAPOLIS;** c. 500 BC, Diobol, 0.89g. BM-5 var. OBV: Gorgon. RX: Crude incuse reverse. VF 150

148. **NEAPOLIS;** c. 500 BC, Hemiobol, 0.35g. OBV: Negro head. Exquisite Negro head struck in high relief. EF 1000

149. **OLYNTHOS, Colnage of the Chalkidian League;** c. 417-412 BC, Hemiobol, 0.24g. SNG Cop-241 var. Fine 100

150. **OLYNTHOS, Colnage of the Chalkidian League;** 400-390 BC, Diobol, 1.18g. SNG ANS-540. Fine+ 175

151. **PERDICCAS II;** 454-413 BC, 2.39g. Weber-2021. VF 375

152. **PERDICCAS II;** 454-413 BC, Tetrobol, 1.97g. BM-6. Bold Fine 200

153. **POTIDAEA;** c. 490 BC, Tritemorion, 0.45g. SNG Cop-315. OBV: Prancing horse. RX: Archaic head wearing cap. VG 75

154. **PHILIP II;** 359-336 BC, Tetrobol, 2.42g. Grose-124.5. VF+ 250

155. **PHILIP II;** 359-336 BC, Tetradrachm, Amphipolis, Posthumous Issue for Philip III, By Antipater, Polyperchon, and Cassander. LeRider-pl. 46/18. Mint State 1850

ALEXANDER III THE GREAT (336-323 BC)

156. Tetradrachm, Amphipolis, c. 336-323 BC, 16.70g. Price-29a. RX: In left field, grapes. Obverse somewhat crystallized. VF 200

157. Tetradrachm, Pella, c. 275-270 BC, 17.04g. Price-629. RX: In left field, crested helmet. VF 225

158. Another; 17.07g. Price-631. About EF 300

159. Tetradrachm, Uncertain Greece, c. 310-275 BC, 14.78g. Price-838. VF/Fine+ 175

160. Tetradrachm, Corinth, c. 310-290 BC, 16.86g. Müller-891, Price-690 (same dies). RX: In left field, horse's head. Nice VF/EF 500

161. Tetradrachm, Mesembria, 250-175 BC. Price-992A. VF 250

162. Tetradrachm, Miletus, c. 325-323 BC. Price-2105b. Nice high relief obverse.

163.	VF/Fine	300	206.	Another; 16.93g. About EF/EF+	1500
	Tetradrachm, Tyre, 17.17g. Price-3543. High relief obverse and reverse. EF	450	207.	Another; 17.80g. Not in BM, SNG Cop, or Grose. 3rd recorded with this monogram. About EF/EF+	1500
164.	Tetradrachm, Memphis. Price-3971. Some erosion in front of face of Heracles. Face of Hercules heavily cleaned to the point of being somewhat polished. High relief. Otherwise, VF	850	208.	PHILIP V ; 221-179 BC, Didrachm. Strong portrait. EF	1500
165.	Tetradrachm, Memphis, c. 323-316 BC. Price-3976a, Müller-7 (Pella). RX: In left field, thunderbolt. This is the last issue of regular Alexander tetradrachms by Ptolemy I before the Alexander portrait in an elephant skin cap. Scratch on reverse next to Zeus' head. VF	600	209.	PAEONIA, LYCCEIUS ; 359-340 BC, Tetradrachm, 12.62g. BM-1. OBV: Apollo. RX: Heracles fighting Nemean Lion. Reverse struck in high relief. EF	895
166.	Drachm, Amphipolis, c. 336-323 BC, 4.31g. Price-50. Mint State	500	210.	PAEONIA, LYCCEIUS ; 356-335 BC, Tetradrachm, 12.61g. SNG ANS-1019. OBV: Zeus. RX: Heracles fighting Nemean Lion. Mint State	895
167.	Drachm, Amphipolis, c. 320-317 BC. Price-141. Mint State	450	211.	Another; 12.83g. Mint State	895
168.	Drachm, Lampsacus, c. 328-323 BC. Price-1356. Mint State	500		THRACE	
169.	Drachm, Abydus, 328-323 BC. Price-1505. RX: In left field, Pegasus forepart left; symbol below throne. Mint State	400	212.	AINOS ; 419-416 BC, Diobol, 1.97g. May-231. OBV: Hermes right. RX: Goat prancing right with right foreleg uplifted. Granular surface, but VF. 400	
170.	Drachm, Abydus, c. 328-323 BC. Price-1505. Mint State	500	213.	MARONEIA ; 400-380 BC, Stater, 11.27g. West-100. OBV: Horse prancing left with eagle flying left above. RX: Grape vine within square. Exquisite type with magnificent horse struck in high relief, eagle flying above. Grapes slightly weakly struck on reverse. Very minor scrape on horse's belly. Mint State	7500
171.	Drachm, Abydus, c. 328-323 BC. Price-1506. Symbol=forepart of Pegasus. Mint State	500	214.	THASOS ; 550-465 BC, Obol, 0.53g. BM-18. VF	120
172.	Drachm, Abydus, c. 310-297 BC, 4.16g. Price-1575b. RX: Beneath throne, griffin head left. VF/Fine+	125	215.	THASOS ; 400 BC, Hemiobol, 0.30g. SNG Cop-1033. OBV: Satyr's head. RX: Two dolphins swimming. Fine	75
173.	Drachm, Colophon, c. 310-301 BC, 4.16g. Price-1827. VF	125	216.	TRIERUS ; c. 450-400 BC, Hemiobol, 0.42g. SNG Cop-822. Fine+VF	100
174.	Drachm, Colophon, c. 301-297 BC, 4.28g. Price-1833. RX: In left field, lion head left; beneath throne, pentagram. VF	125	217.	TRIERUS ; Last half of 5th c. BC, 0.39g. Grose-4053 but head right. OBV: Apollo right. RX: Laurel branch. VF	150
175.	Drachm, Magnesia ad Maeandrum, c. 325-323 BC. Price-1921. Facing ram's head under chair. Mint State	500	218.	LYSIMACHUS ; 323-281 BC, Drachm, Colophon, c. 301-297 BC, 4.13g. Price-L27C. RX: In left field, lion forepart left, beneath throne, pentagram. VF	150
176.	Another; Price-1922. Ram's head symbol below eagle. Mint State	500	219.	LYSIMACHUS ; 323-281 BC, Drachm, Mytilene (Lesbos), c. 294-290 BC, 4.25g. Thompson-136. VF+	350
177.	Drachm, Magnesia ad Maeandrum, c. 325-323 BC. Price-1934. Bucranian or bull's head symbol. Mint State	400	220.	LYSIMACHUS ; 323-281 BC, Drachm, Ephesus, 4.21g. SNG Berry-433, Thompson-164. VF	275
178.	Drachm, Miletus, c. 325-323 BC. Price-2088. Unusually well-modelled Zeus. Mint State	475	221.	THESSALY, LARISSA ; 400-370 BC, Drachm, 5.86g. Lorber-36.1, Group 3, Head type 16. Some golden toning on obverse. VF	875
179.	Another; Magnificent obverse. Reverse somewhat weakly struck. Mint State	400	222.	THESSALY, LARISSA ; 350-325 BC, Didrachm. Mint State	475
180.	Another; Mint State	450	223.	PHARCADON ; Before 450 BC, Obol. Grose-4674. OBV: Free horse. RX: Athena standing wearing long chiton with crested helmet, lance over shoulder, leaning on shield. Granular. Fine+	300
181.	Another; Price-2089. Mint State	500	224.	THESSALIAN LEAGUE ; 196-146 BC, Double Victoriat. S-2232. VF+190	
182.	Another; Price-2090. Mint State	450	225.	EUBOIA ; 511-490 BC, Tetradrachm, 7.68g. BM-20 var, Pozzi-149 var, Weber-3382 var. Half a tetradrachm, but not a didrachm. Obviously cut in half for silver in ancient times.	300
183.	Drachm, Miletus, c. 325-323 BC, 4.30g. Price-2090A. OBV: "K" on scalp. The "K" on the scalp of the lion is either a magistrate's mark or an artist's signature. Whatever the case may be, it is excessively rare and highly desirable. Near Mint State	1750	226.	EUBOIA, ERETRIA ; 510-490 BC, Tetradrachm, 17.00g. 10th Congress-Geiser-Le Tresor de monnaies classiques trouvée en 1981 sur l'agora d'Eretria. Extremely Rare. Second recorded. Test cut on obverse. Cow nursing calf on obverse. Octopus on reverse. VF/About EF	10000
184.	Drachm, Miletus, c. 295-275 BC, 4.11g. Price-2151c. EF/VF	200	227.	THEBES ; 446-426 BC, Stater, 11.82g. BM-40. RX: Infant Heracles strangling serpents, ivy leaf upper left. 3 others known from same dies, 2 in museums, 1 pierced. VF. Extremely Rare	4500
185.	Drachm, Chios, c. 290-275 BC, 4.17g. Price-2317. RX: In left field, grapes. VF	150	228.	ATTICA, ATHENS ; 510-480 BC, Tetradrachm, 16.26g. Seltman Group E. Bold obverse. Pleasant reverse. About EF	2750
186.	Another; 4.09g. Price-2318. About EF	175	229.	500-490 BC, Tetradrachm, Civic Mint, 15.20g. Obverse weakly struck. Fine/VF	2000
187.	Another; 4.15g. Price-2319b. About EF	175	230.	455-449 BC, Tetradrachm, 17.04g. Starr Group V, A Series (I), same obverse die as #159. Exceptional head of Athena and owl of the Starr Group V Series. Bold high relief face of Athena with an extremely pleasant Archaic smile. EF	4850
188.	Drachm, Mylasa, c. 300-280 BC, 4.21g. Price-2493. RX: In left field, image of Artemis Kindyas. About EF	200	231.	440-435 BC, Tetradrachm, 17.13g. Magnificent die work. Exquisite, beautifully proportioned head of Athena set on a broad flan allowing the full crest of the helmet to be visible. The reverse shows a nicely proportioned owl with nice surfaces. About 1 in 1000 Athenian tetradrachms of this period turn out as good as this coin has. Those wonderful results are strictly a matter of chance. This is because the Athenians were out to create coins; art was a biproduct. Mint State	3250
189.	Another; 4.26g. Some areas of flat striking, otherwise, EF	125	232.	449-413 BC, Tetradrachm. EF+	1150
190.	Drachm, Sardes, c. 334-323 BC. Price-2542. EF	300	233.	490-480 BC, Obol, 0.61g. Seltman, pl. XXII, BBB. Fine	150
191.	Drachm, Sardes, c. 334-323 BC. Price-2553. Near Mint State	300	234.	490-480 BC, Obol, 0.61g. Seltman, pl. XXII, aaa. VF	75
192.	Drachm, Sardes, c. 334-323 BC. Price-2571. Near Mint State	300	235.	c. 300-262 BC, Tetradrachm. Kraay, <i>Coins of Ancient Athens</i> , pl. IV, 6. VF	195
193.	Drachm, Sardes, c. 323-319 BC. Price-2594. Exceptionally fine, muscular Zeus with well-defined head on reverse. Near Mint State	400	236.	Another; About VF	150
194.	Drachm, Sardes, c. 323-319 BC, 4.35g. Price-2600. Near Mint State	375	237.	Another; Fine+VF	150
195.	Drachm, Sardes, c. 323-319 BC, 4.16g. Price-2637. VF	150	238.	168 BC, New Style Tetradrachm. Thompson-3, same obv. die (but recut here to elaborate earring). RX: Closest to Thompson-1. 5 recorded of this class. Finest obv. This is a highly important New Style Athenian tetradrachm. Of this first class of New Style Athens, only 5 specimens are recorded, and this is one of the finest known of those 5 specimens. Struck on an extremely broad flan with excellent surfaces. Slight flatness on owl's chest from striking, otherwise, Near Mint State.	15000
196.	Drachm, Aradus, c. 323-316 BC, 4.26g. Price-3333. Portrait in high relief wearing spotted, dotted lion skin. EF	400	239.	172/1 BC, New Style Tetradrachm, 16.70g. Thompson-254. OBV: Helmeted head of Athena right. RX: Owl standing on amphora. VF	350
197.	Drachm, Unpublished and apparently unknown. About EF	400	240.	AEGINA ; 485-480 BC, Stater, 12.25g. Extremely beautiful sea turtle struck in high relief. Perfectly centered. Near Mint State	5000
198.	Drachm, Uncertain Western Asia Minor Mint, c. 323-280 BC. Price-2780 (citing Hersh coll. and SNG Cop-967). Third recorded specimen. VF	400	241.	AEGINA ; c. 550 BC, Obol, 0.98g. BM-60. Turtle/Five-Part incuse. Fine	300
199.	Early Issue ; Diobol. Price pl. CXLIII, #16. Exceptional quality for these. VF	750	242.	ANACTORIUM ; 345-300 BC, Stater, 8.40g. Calciati-61 (same dies). Symbol: Flail with terminal bent to right. EF	575
200.	MITHRADATES VI OF PONTUS ; 120-63 BC, Tetradrachm, Odessa, 83-82 BC, 16.24g. Price-. OBV: Portrait of Mithradates. RX: Zeus seated. Fine, bold portrait. EF/VF	1500	243.	CORINTH ; 405-345 BC, Stater, 8.54g. Ravel-621, Calciati-162/1 (same dies). Purchased from Abner Kriesberg sale 9/61 #2972. Symbols: Trident and Scorpene fish. Some obverse flatness. Toned Mint State.	575
201.	Another; 16.15g. Price-1193b. VF	1200			
202.	DEMETRIOS POLIORCETES ; 294-288 BC, Tetradrachm, Pella, c. 294-293 BC. Beautifully centered. Struck in high relief. Absolutely Mint State.	3150			
203.	DEMETRIOS POLIORCETES ; 294-288 BC, Tetradrachm, Amphipolis. Beautifully centered. Mint State	3150			
204.	DEMETRIOS POLIORCETES ; 294-288 BC, Tetradrachm, Sicyon (?) Mint, c. 290 BC, 17.00g. Newell-156. OBV: Demetrios right with bull's horn. RX: Poseidon naked standing, left foot on rock, holding trident. Handsome, bold portrait. VF/Fine+	900			
	Lots #205-207 are highly interesting types. The obverse represents a miniature, Macedonian shield. The outer edge of the obverse has seven double circles. The number seven represents confusion. The head of Pan represents the Underworld. The double circle around Pan represents encirclement, confinement and death. According to Greek symbolism, the obverse of this coin represents confusion, encirclement, death and the Underworld. This is placed on the obverse of the coin because it represents what the enemies of Macedonia would see on a battlefield. The reverse represents the protecting goddess Athena which is what the Macedonian soldiers would see.				
205.	ANTIGONOS GONATOS ; 277-239 BC, Tetradrachm, 16.96g. Grose-3592. OBV: Macedonian shield with horned bust of Pan left. RX: Athena Alkidemos advancing left brandishing thunderbolt and holding shield. VF	1000			

244. CORINTH; 414-387 BC, Stater. BM-327, pl. VI, 5. Mint State 850

245. CORINTH; c. 386-307 BC, Stater. Calciati-427. Choice EF 550

246. ELIS, OLYMPIA; c. 350 BC, Stater, 11.78g. Seltman-306. Only 9 specimens recorded from this pair of dies. In my view, this head taken from a Syracusean model represents one of the most beautiful female heads in the entire Olympic series. The eagle is powerfully modeled in high relief with the eagle assuming an unusual position as he looks back over his shoulder. Flan crack at 2 o'clock on obverse. Minor graffito "V" on right reverse field. The whole iconography of this coin is one of the best in the Olympic series. VF/EF 5500

247. CRETE, CYDONIA; c. 400-336 BC, Stater, Signed by NEYANTOS EPOEI. Svoronos-3. For same dies, see Pozzi-1792. OBV: Head of maenad or nymph. RX: Kydon stringing bow. Good VF 3500

248. MYSIA, PERGAMON; 330-284 BC, Diobol, 1.25g. BM-8. OBV: Heracles right clad in lion's skin/Cult statue of Athena facing brandishing spear and holding shield. Fine 200

249. MYSIA, PERGAMUM, EUMENES I, *Portrait of Philetairos*; 263-241 BC, Tetradrachm. BM-30, Lockett-2194. VF/Fine 575

250. MYSIA, PERGAMUM, ATTALUS I, *Portrait of Philetairos*; 241-197 BC, Tetradrachm, 16.65g. Pozzi-2294. VF 1000

251. MYSIA, PERGAMUM, ATTALUS I; *Portrait of the Delfied Philetairos*; 241-197 BC, Tetradrachm, 16.97g. Boston-1611. Struck in ultra-high relief, this coin even exhibits details on the laurel leaves, and every month or so, the portrait of Philetairos has to be washed behind the ears. Better than EF 3250

252. TENEDOS, TROAS; 2nd c. BC, Tetradrachm. BM-29, S-4157. OBV: Janiform heads of Zeus and Hera. RX: Double axe, grapes, and caps of Dioscuri. This represents the finest example of this issue that we have ever seen. Struck in high relief, the coin is in absolute Mint State. A slight double image has resulted on the reverse from the several strikes that it took to bring the obverse image to fruition. 8500

253. IONIA, EPHESUS; Cistophoric Tetradrachm, Year B=2=138/137 BC, 12.65g. Kleiner Series 36, obv. die 51 (pl. XVI, 11). Symbol: Bust of Artemis Ephesus facing with lofty headdress. EF with luster. 300

254. IONIA, MILETUS; 352-325 BC, Hemidrachm. SNG Cop-967-971. OBV: Apollo left, laureate. RX: Lion walking right with head turned back; above, star; on left, monogram; in exergue, magistrate's name. Exquisite head of Apollo with beautiful face, head and wreath. Toned. Near Mint State 400

255. Another; EF 250

256. Another; EF 275

257. Another; Near Mint State 300

258. Another; VF 200

259. Another; VF 170

260. IONIA, PHOKAIA; c. 520 BC, Diobol, 1.38g. SNG von Aulock-1814. OBV: Beautiful archaic head reminiscent of the Greek korai. RX: Incuse. EF 2000

261. CARIAN SATRAPS, RHOONTOPATES; 334-333 BC, Tetradrachm, 15.15g. Grose, McClean-8526. Defended Halicarnassus against Alexander III in 333 BC and lost. Seventh recorded specimen. VF. Excessively Rare 15000

262. LYDIA, CROESUS; 560-546 BC, 1/3 Stater, 3.51g. Bull's head weakly struck. Fine 375

263. ACHAEMENID PERSIA; 510-486 BC, Siglos, 5.22g. First type. Fine 225

264. ACHAEMENID PERSIA; 380-330 BC, Siglos, 5.45g. Imitative/Barbaric Contemporary Issue. OBV: Kneeling, running king left instead of right. Found in hoard along with official issues. VF 550

265. PAMPHYLIA, ASPENDUS; 4th-3rd c. BC, Obol, 1.08g. SNG Cop-249. OBV: Gorgonian. RX: Athena wearing Athenian helmet. Incrusted. VF 250

266. Another; VF 250

267. PAMPHYLIA, ASPENDUS; 370 BC, Stater. SNG von Aulock-4534/5. Bold, well-muscled wrestlers struck in high relief. Reverse die worn. EF 2000

268. PISIDIA, SELGE; 370-360 BC, Stater, 10.87g. SNG von Aulock-5256 var. Near Mint State 1500

SYRIA

269. SELEUCUS I; 312-280 BC, Tetradrachm, 16.91g. This issue of Seleucus was struck as the type of Alexander with the name of Seleucus. VF 300

270. SELEUCUS I; 312-280 BC, Tetradrachm, 16.82g. Newell-55. OBV: Head of Zeus. RX: Quadriga of elephants driven by Athena. High relief. Fine 450

271. SELEUCUS I; 312-280 BC, Drachm, Seleucia ad Tigrim, c. 289-288 BC, 4.10g. Newell-80. OBV: Zeus right. RX: Athena driving quadriga of elephants. Exceptionally fine for a drachm. VF 750

ANTIOCHUS I (280-261 BC)

272. Tetradrachm, 280-278 BC, 17.09g. Two recorded specimens, this is the third. Highly unusual type depicts a powerful Zeus not holding an eagle but a Victory which crowns him. This copies the normal Alexander-type tetradrachm but replaces the eagle with a Victory. What also is highly unusual is that this coin was not struck by a successor of Alexander as governor but by the son of a successor. Fine 2000

273. Tetradrachm, Ecbatana, c. 280-278 BC, 16.91g. ESM-508 but positions of primary and secondary monograms reversed. This is another highly unusual and extremely rare type. It is an Alexander tetradrachm struck in the name of Antiochus with a powerful lion seated at Zeus' feet. Only 2 of this type are recorded. The two examples we show here raised the total to four specimens. For the minor reason previously stated, this coin is unpublished and unique. VF 5500

274. Tetradrachm, Ecbatana, c. 280-278 BC, 17.07g. ESM-508 var, pl. XXXVIII, #3, similar to the previous lot, but the secondary "A" monogram is totally new. New, unpublished, and presumably unique. VF 4000

275. Tetradrachm, Seleucia ad Tigrim. ESM-140, BM-3. EF 850

276. Tetradrachm, Ecbatana, c. 278-261 BC, 17.13g. ESM-528, pl. XXXIX, #5. Highly detailed, extremely powerful portrait of Antiochus. Mint State 2000

277. Another; 17.15g. ESM-529, pl. XXXIX, #7. Choice portrait of king. Mint State 2000

278. Another; 17.26g. Beautifully detailed portrait of king. Mint State 2000

279. ANTIOCHUS II; 261-246 BC, Tetradrachm, Phocaea, 17.07g. WSM-1503 but different monogram. OBV: Portrait of Antiochus I. This very rare coin portrays Antiochus I commemorated by his son, Antiochus II. Struck in extremely high relief, this very rare coin has a bold, powerful, but aged, balding Heracles on the reverse, possibly representing his deceased father, now as Heracles. About EF 7500

280. ANTIOCHUS II; 261-246 BC, Tetradrachm, Ecbatana, 17.31g. ESM-541, pl. XXXIX, #24, Group B. Obverse struck in monumental high relief. This coin is a stunning example of Hellenistic art. Utterly Mint State. 8500

281. ANTIOCHUS VI; 145-142 BC, Tetradrachm, Ake-Ptolemais, c. Seleucid Era 169=144/3 BC, 13.56g. CSE-798, Brett, MN 1, 21. 4th recorded and finest known. Extremely rare issue with Antiochus VI not wearing his ever-present radiant crown, and without the Dioscuri on the reverse but a powerful eagle. This issue is very rare and struck at a Jewish mint. Virtually FDC 8500

282. ANTIOCHUS "The Boy," Son of Seleucus IV; c. 175-170 BC, Tetradrachm. Houghton-772. Unusual portrait of Antiochus the Child because it is struck at a very rare mint, Ake-Ptolemais. Reverse doublestruck. Near Mint State. Extremely Rare 7500

283. ALEXANDER I BALAS and CLEOPATRA THEA; 152/1-145 BC, Tetradrachm, Seleucia Pieria, c. 151/150 BC, 17.01g. Houghton-407 (this coin). NFA XVIII 1987 #354 (this coin). 12 recorded. Minor scratch on the face of Alexander Balas, otherwise, very elegant jugate representation of the king and his mother. VF 11500

284. DEMETRIUS II NICATOR; 130-125 BC, Tetradrachm, 13.97g. Pozzi-3003. EF 300

285. DEMETRIUS II NICATOR; 130-125 BC, Tetradrachm. BM-14 var, S-7102. OBV: Demetrius right, bearded, with fillet border. RX: Zeus enthroned left holding Nike and scepter. Elegant and beautiful portrait of Demetrius II in his second reign. Reverse slightly double struck. Mint State 2400

286. ANTIOCHUS VIII and CLEOPATRA THEA; 125-121 BC, Tetradrachm, Damascus, Year 192=121 BC, 16.61g. Houghton-849 var. Purchased from Robert Hecht for \$60. Low relief but nice toning. Good VF/VF 800

287. PHOENICIA, BYBLOS; 350 BC, Dishekel, Azball. S-6011. Obverse rather doublestruck. Reverse depicting bull and lion quite sharp. Mint State 1500

288. PHOENICIA, SHEKEL OF TYRE; c. 114 BC. BM-74 var. OBV: Melquart right. RX: Eagle standing left. EF 575

289. PHOENICIA, SHEKEL OF TYRE; c. 126 BC-66 AD. OBV: Melquart. RX: Eagle. Crude style. EF 450

290. JERUSALEM, SHEKEL OF THE TYRE TYPE; 46 AD. Beautiful example of the Jerusalem shekel. EF 600

291. JUDAEA, BAR KOCHBA WAR; 132-135 CE, Tetradrachm, Year 2=133/4 CE, 13.26g. Mildenberg-17. Mint State 5500

292. PARTHIA, GOTARZES II; 40-51 AD, Billon Tetradrachm, Seleucia, Year ET=360=48/9 AD, Month off-flan. Sellwood-65.20-24. About EF 365

293. PARTHIA, VOLOGASES II; 77-80 AD, Diobol. Shore-390, Sellwood, "New Parthian Coin Types," *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1989, pl. 42, type 3. All known specimens of this and the following coin come from one small hoard, now long dispersed. About EF 275

294. PARTHIA, VOLOGASES II; 51-78 AD, Diobol. Shore-379, Sellwood, "New Parthian Coin Types," *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1989, pl. 42, type 1. Good VF 300

295. BACTRIA, DIODOTUS I, Satrap of Baktria-Sogdiana; Before 256 BC, Tetradrachm. Mitchiner-59 var. OBV: Portrait and name of Antiochus I of Syria. VF 400

296. PTOLEMY I as Governor of Egypt; 317-311 BC, Tetradrachm, Attic Weight Standard, 15.96g. Sv-18. OBV: Portrait of Alexander III. RX: Zeus seated holding eagle with thunderbolt before. Struck in ultra-high relief with exquisite facial detail showing the horn of Zeus Ammon. Highly detailed elephant trunk, tusk, scalp, and ears. The upper-left-hand side of this coin has been broken, greatly reducing its value, but the aesthetic appeal of the important aspects of the obverse are still intact. Other than the break, Good VF 950

297. EGYPT, PTOLEMY I, "As Satrap of Egypt"; 315-311 BC, Tetradrachm, Attic Weight Standard, 16.97g. Purchased from B.A. Seaby 7/63 #A598. Old scratch on jaw of Alexander. EF/VF. Very Rare 1000

298. EGYPT, PTOLEMY III; 246-221 BC, Decadrachm, 35.19g. OBV: Portrait of Arsinoe. Delicate portrait. About EF 6500

299. SASSANIAN, ARTASHIR III; 628-630 AD, Drachm. Sellwood-70, Göbl-227. Mint State 200

300. CHAGHANIAN KINGS; Anonymous, imitative of Sassanian drachms of King Khusro I, c. 1st half of 6th c. AD. With 3 Sogdian head cmk's and RX uncertain. VF 65

301. Another; VF 70

302. Another; VF 70

ROMAN REPUBLIC SILVER

303. ANONYMOUS; 280-276 BC, Didrachm, 7.03g. Cr-13/1, Syd-1. OBV: Helmeted Mars. RX: Horse's head with tablet inscribed ROMANO. VF/Fine 400

304. Another; 6.94g. VF 400

305. Victoriatus, 211-208 BC, Monogram VB. Cr-95/1a, Syd-113. Mint State 600

306. Another; Mint State 600
 307. **TI. VETURIUS**; 137 BC, Denarius, Rome. Cr-234/1, Syd-527. OBV: Helmeted bust of Mars right. RX: Two warriors facing, holding swords that touch pig held by kneeling figure between. VF 65
 308. **T. MAL. or T. MANL. and APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER**; 111 or 110 BC, Denarius, Rome. Cr-299/1b, Syd-570a. OBV: Head of Roma. RX: Victory in tria. VF 125
 309. **L. SCIPIO ASIAGENUS**; c. 106 BC, Serrate Denarius. Cr-311/1b, Syd-576a. OBV: Jupiter left, control-mark before. RX: Jupiter in quadriga right. Some obverse scratches. VF 95
 310. **L. THORIUS BALBUS**; 105 BC, Denarius, Rome. Cr-316/1, Syd-598, BM-1622. OBV: Head of Juno Sospita right, wearing goat skin, behind, I-M-S-R downwards. RX: Bull charging right, above, control-mark G; below L THORIUS, in ex. BALBVS. VF 85
 311. Another; BM-1640. Some obverse hairlines. VF 75
 312. **M. LUCILIUS RUFUS**; 101 BC, Denarius, Rome. Cr-324/1, Syd-599. OBV: Helmeted head of Roma left. RX: Victory in biga right. VF 75
 313. **C. FUNDANIUS**; 101 BC, Denarius, Rome. Cr-326/1, Syd-583. OBV: Head of Roma. RX: Marius in triumphal quadriga right, his son rides the near horse. VF 85
 314. **Q. TITIUS**; 90 BC, Denarius, Rome, 3.73g. Cr-341/1, Syd-691. OBV: Bearded head wearing winged diadem. RX: Pegasus springing right. EF300
 315. Another; Cr-341/2, Syd-692. OBV: Head of Liber. Near Mint State 300
 316. **C. VIBIUS C.F. PANSA**; 90 BC, Denarius. Cr-342/5b. OBV: Head of Apollo right. RX: Minerva in quadriga right. VF 75
 317. **GARGONIUS, VERGILIUS, OGULNIUS**; 86 BC, Anonymous Denarius, Rome. Cr-350A/2, Syd-723. OBV: Head of Apollo right, below, thunderbolt. RX: Jupiter in quadriga right. VF/EF 85
 318. **L. JULIUS BURSIO**; c. 85 BC, Denarius. Cr-352/1c, Syd-728c. OBV: Bust of Apollo right. RX: Victory in quadriga right. VF 55
 319. **C. NORBANUS**; 83 BC, Denarius, Rome. Cr-357/1b, Syd-739. OBV: Head of Venus right wearing diadem; behind, control mark CXXXI (Not in BM with this control number), below, C-NORBANVS. RX: Corn-ear, fasces with axe and caduceus. VF 120
 320. **A. POSTUMIUS ALBINUS**; 81 BC, Serrate Denarius, Rome. Cr-372/2, Syd-746. OBV: HISPAN, Veiled head of Hispania right. RX: A POST A F SN ALBIN, Togate figure standing left between legionary eagle and fasces. The reverse depicts the moneymaker's ancestor L. Postumius Albinus who was praetor in Spain in 180 BC. VF+ 100
 321. **M. VOLTEIUS**; 78 BC, Denarius, Rome, 3.88g. Cr-385/2, Syd-775. OBV: Head of young Hercules. RX: Erymanthian boar right. Rare: Crawford estimates only 20 obv. and 22 rev. dies. Stunning boar on reverse. Mint State 400
 322. **L. LUCRETIUS TRIO**; 76 BC, Denarius, Rome, 3.68g. Cr-390/2, Syd-784, BM-3263. OBV: Laureate head of Neptune with trident. RX: Cupid riding dolphin. Die number on obv. LXI=61. Some porosity on right side of obverse at 3 o'clock. Otherwise, VF/EF 325
 323. **MN. CORDIUS RUFUS**; 46 BC, Denarius, Rome. Cr-463/1a, Syd-976. OBV: RVFVS III VIR, Jugate heads of Dioscuri right wearing laureate caps, 2 stars above. RX: MN CORDIVS, Venus standing left, Cupid on her shoulder. VF 100
 324. **C. VIBIUS VARUS**; 42 BC, Denarius, Rome. Cr-494/36, Syd-1138. OBV: Head of Liber right wearing ivy wreath. RX: C VIBIVS VARVS, Panther leaping towards mask and thyrsus on altar. VF/VF+ 140
 325. **JULIUS CAESAR**; Died 44 BC, Denarius, 46-45 BC. Cr-468/1, Syd-1014. EF 325
 326. **JULIUS CAESAR**; 44 BC, Denarius. RSC-23, Cr-480/8, Syd-1061. EF 2500
 327. **JULIUS CAESAR**; 44 BC, Denarius. Cr-480/16, Syd-1067, RSC-9. Nice portrait of Caesar. About EF 1900
 328. **MARC ANTONY**; Legionary Denarius, Military Mint, 32-31 BC, 3.73g. Cr-544/15, Syd-1217. Very flatly struck. 85

ROMAN IMPERIAL SILVER

329. **AUGUSTUS**; 27 BC-14 AD, Denarius, Lugdunum, 2 BC-4 AD. RIC-210. RX: Gaius and Lucius Caesars, lituus on left, simpulum on right. VF 200
 330. **TIBERIUS**; 14-37 AD, Denarius, Lugdunum, After c. 33 AD, 3.85g. RIC-30, RSC-16a, BM-38. OBV: Laureate head right. RX: Livia seated right. Nicely toned. Good VF 485
 331. **TIBERIUS**; 14-37 AD, Tribute Penny. Fine 300
 332. **CLAUDIUS**; 41-54 AD, Denarius Fourré, British Mint, c. 50-51 AD, 2.90g. As BM-46, RIC-41, C-87. OBV: TR P VI IMP XI (46-47 AD). RX: SPQR/PP/OB CS in oak wreath. The reverse legend states: "The Senate and Roman People (dedicated this wreath to Claudius) the Father of his Country because he has saved the lives of his fellow-citizens." EF 1000
 333. Another; 2.42g. EF 750
 334. **NERO (54-68 AD)**. Denarius, Rome, 64 AD, 3.40g. BM-63, C-67 (6Fr), RD-, RIC-49 (R2). RX: CONCORDIA AVGSTA, Concordia seated left. Rare earliest type on Nero's reformed silver coinage of 64-68 AD; Early portrait with voluminous coiffure; this rev. not represented among the 102 denarii of 64-68 AD in the Reka Devnia Hoard. VF 550
 335. Denarius, Rome, 65-66 AD, 3.30g. BM-74, C-119, RIC-53 (R). RX: IVPPITER CVSTOS, Jupiter seated left. Honors Jupiter as the emperor's protector after the failure of the Pisonian conspiracy in April 65. Fine+/VG375
 336. Denarius, Rome, 65-66 AD, 3.42g. BM-83, C-258, RD-2, RIC-55 (R). RX: ROMA, Roma seated left on arms. VF/VG. Rare 750
 337. Denarius, Rome, 65-66 AD, 3.47g. BM-90, C-314, RIC-60 (R). RX: SALVS,

Salus seated left. Reverse refers to Nero's escape from the great Pisonian conspiracy of April 65. Green and gold patination in fields. VF/Fine 750
 338. Another; 3.32g. Obverse die break from edge to bridge of Nero's nose. VF/Fine 400
 339. **OTHO**; 69 AD, Denarius, Rome, 3.42g. BM-17, C-17 (12Fr), RD-2, RIC-8 (R2). RX: [S]ECVRITAS P[R], Securitas standing left. Excellent surfaces. Bold portrait. Clear name. Good VF 1500
 340. **VITELLIUS**; 69 AD, Denarius, Rome, c. April-May 69 AD, 3.39g. BM-4, C-121 (12Fr), RD-1, RIC-71. OBV: Bare head, no TRP in legend. RX: No legend. Victory seated left. Rare first issue of reign, attractive anepigraphic rev. type. VF 1000
 341. **VITELLIUS**; 69 AD, Denarius, Rome. C-48, BM-13. RX: LIBERTAS RESTITVTA, Libertas standing right. Bold portrait. Near Mint State 1475
 342. **VITELLIUS**; 69 AD, Denarius, Rome, 3.35g. BM-39, C-111, RIC-109. RX: XV VIR SACR FAC, Tripod with dolphin and raven. VF 600
 343. **VESPASIAN**; 69-79 AD, Denarius, Rome, 74 AD, 3.42g. BM-138, C-362. RX: PON MAX TRP COS V, Winged caduceus. VF 200
 344. **VESPASIAN**; 69-79 AD, Denarius, Rome, 75 AD, 3.44g. BM-161, C-366. RX: PON MAX TR P COS VI, Pax seated left. Reverse weakly struck. Excellent portrait. EF/VF 320
 345. **VESPASIAN**; 69-79 AD, Denarius, Rome, 75 AD, 3.49g. BM-166, C-368 (2Fr), RD-23. RX: PON MAX TRP COS VI, Victory standing left on prow. About EF. Scarce 300
 346. **TITUS as CAESAR**; 69-79 AD, Denarius, Rome, 77-78 AD. BM-227, C-104 (2Fr). RX: IMP XIII, Sow standing left with three piglets. Fine 200
 347. **TITUS**; 79-81 AD, Denarius, Rome, c. July 79 AD, 3.42g. Unpublished as denarius without PP in rev. legend: cf. the aureus C-271 (Paris). RX: TRP VIII IMP XIII COS VII, Radiate statue on rostral column. The rarity of coins of Titus dated TRP VIII (after 1 July 79 AD) and omitting PP shows that he must have accepted that title c. mid-late July 79, about a month after his accession on 23 June. Elegant portrait of Titus. Reverse flatly struck, otherwise, About EF 500
 348. **TITUS**; 79-81 AD, Denarius, Rome, 79 AD, 3.40g. BM-106, C-25 (15Fr), RD-7. RX: BONVS EVENTVS AVGVSTI, Bonus Eventus sacrificing left. Rare, and virtually the only denarius type of Titus' reign that bears a descriptive rev. legend rather than additional Imperial titles. Nice VF 500
 349. **DOMITIAN as CAESAR**; 70-81 AD, Denarius, Rome, 73 AD, 3.44g. BM-129, C-664. OBV: COS II. RX: No legend. Prince on horse left, raising right hand. VF 175
 350. **DOMITIAN as CAESAR**; 70-81 AD, Denarius, Rome, 76 AD, 3.43g. BM-193, C-47. RX: COS IIII, Winged Pegasus standing right, raising left foreleg. VF 300
 351. **DOMITIAN as CAESAR**; 70-81 AD, Denarius, Rome, 77-78 AD, 3.44g. BM-140, C-51. RX: COS V, She-wolf and twins left, in ex., boat. High relief. VF 150
 352. **DOMITIAN as CAESAR**; 70-81 AD, Denarius, Rome, 80-81 AD, 3.48g. BM-88, C-390 (10Fr), RD-2. OBV: COS VII. RX: PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, Goat standing left, in laurel wreath. Rare and highly unusual rev. type, paralleled only much later by Valerian II (IOVI CRESCENTI, baby on goat, no laurel wreath around). Excellent portrait. EF with luster 650
 353. **DOMITIAN as CAESAR**; 70-81 AD, Denarius, Rome, 80-81 AD, 3.41g. BM-92, C-397 corr. RX: PRINCEPS IVVENTVTIS, Lighted and garlanded altar. About EF/EF 300
 354. **DOMITIAN**; 81-96 AD, Denarius, Rome, Sept. 88-Sept. 89 AD, 3.13g. BM-135 pl. 64, 3 (same dies), C-73 (25Fr), RD-. OBV: TRP VIII. RX: Herald holding wand and round shield standing left before incense-burner and altar inscribed COS XIII LVD SAEC FEC; on herald's shield, bust of Minerva right. Rare and interesting pictorial type commemorating Domitian's Saecular games. About EF/EF 750
 355. **NERVA**; 96-98 AD, Denarius. C-66. Fine+/Fine 120
 356. **TRAJAN**; 98-117 AD, Denarius, Rome, 103-111 AD. RIC-119. About EF175
 357. **TRAJAN**; 98-117 AD, Denarius, Rome, 114-117 AD. RIC-365, C-315, BM-607. EF/Good VF 200
 358. **HADRIAN**; 117-138 AD, Denarius, 118 AD. RIC-39A, C-252, BM-61 (belt not mentioned). OBV: Belt across chest. RX: CONCORD PM TRP COS II, Concordia seated left, holding patera. EF/VF 275
 359. **HADRIAN**; 117-138 AD, Denarius, Rome, 119-122 AD. RIC-94b, C-1140, BM-194. RX: Pax. EF 200
 360. **HADRIAN**; 117-138 AD, Denarius, 119-122 AD. RIC-77, C-1102. EF/VF150
 361. **SABINA, Wife of Hadrian**; Denarius, Rome, 128-c. 137 AD. BM-895, C-12. RX: CONCORDIA AVG, Concordia seated left resting left elbow on figure of Spes. About VF 120
 362. **SABINA, Wife of Hadrian**; Denarius, Ancient imitation in good silver. Copy of the official denarius BM-940, C-43. OBV: SABINA AVGVSTA. RX: [IVNO]NI REGINAE, Juno standing left. Angular style. EF 250
 363. **ANTONINUS PIUS**; 138-161 AD, Denarius, Rome, 149-150 AD, 3.07g. BM-654, C-240. OBV: TRP XII. RX: COS IIII, Aequitas standing left. EF 150
 364. **ANTONINUS PIUS**; 138-161 AD, Denarius, Rome, 149-150 AD, 3.42g. BM-657, C-284. OBV: TRP XII. RX: COS IIII, Annona standing left holding wheat ears over modius and anchor. EF 140
 365. **ANTONINUS PIUS with Marcus Aurelius as Caesar**; 138-161 AD, Denarius, Rome, 140-144 AD. BM-147, C-14 (5Fr). Fine+/About EF 275
 366. **DIVA FAUSTINA SENIOR, Wife of Antoninus Pius**; Denarius, Rome, After death in 141 AD. BM-345, C-26. RX: AETERNITAS, Juno standing left, raising right hand and holding scepter in left. Mint State 275
 367. **MARCUS AURELIUS as CAESAR**; 139-161 AD, Denarius, Rome, 145-147

368.	AD, 3.38g. BM-594, C-110. RX: COS II, Honos standing left. Near Mint State/About EF	150	395.	Denarius, Rome, 218-219 AD, 3.38g. BM-37, C-289. OBV: Bust draped, cuirassed. RX: VICTOR ANTONINI AVG, Victory advancing right. Mint State	175
369.	MARCUS AURELIUS ; 161-180 AD, Denarius, Rome, 169 AD, 3.25g. BM-492, C-412. OBV: TRP XXIII. RX: LIBERAL AVG V COS III, Liberalitas standing left. This largesse marked the beginning of Marcus' sole reign after the death of L. Verus. EF	235	396.	Denarius, Rome, 221-222 AD. BM-225, C-246. RX: SACERD DEI SOLIS ELAGAB, Emperor sacrificing right. Emperor wears ceremonial horn on portrait. Near Mint State	135
370.	MARCUS AURELIUS ; 161-180 AD, Denarius, Rome, 177 AD, 3.28g. BM-735, C-949. OBV: GERM SARM. RX: TRP XXXI IMP VIII COS III PP, Victory advancing left. EF	275	397.	Denarius, Rome, 221-222 AD. BM-232, C-276. OBV: Portrait with "horn." RX: SVMMVS SACERDOS AVG, Emperor in Syrian priestly dress sacrificing left at tripod altar; star in field left. Nice portrait. Horn on emperor quite strong. Beautiful Mint State.	200
371.	FAUSTINA II, Wife of Marcus Aurelius ; Denarius, Rome, 3.18g. BM-91, C-99. RX: FECVNNDITAS AVG, Fecunditas standing right holding child. EF	150	398.	Denarius, East, 218-219 AD, 3.12g. BM-274, C-15, RD-27. RX: CONCORDIA MILIT, Four standards, the outer two being legionary eagles. EF. Scarce	175
372.	LUCIUS VERUS ; 161-169 AD, Denarius, Rome, 163 AD. BM-229, C-156. RX: PROV DEOR TRP III COS II, VF	90	399.	Denarius from altered rev. die, Eastern Mint, 219 AD. C-22 (Paris, 4Fr), BM-307 note (now in BM). RX: CONSVL II PP, Aequitas standing left. Rare type, and PP clearly <i>added later</i> to this rev. die; cf. C-21, the same coin without PP. EF	250
373.	LUCILLA, Wife of Lucius Verus ; Denarius, Rome, 3.55g. BM-339, C-41. RX: IVNO REGINA, Juno standing left, peacock at feet. Heavy specimen. Very nice portrait. Near Mint State	300	400.	JULIA PAULA, Wife of Elagabalus ; Denarius, Rome, 220 AD, 3.32g. BM-172, C-6. RX: CONCORDIA, Concordia seated left, star in field left. Mint State	400
374.	LUCILLA, Wife of Lucius Verus ; Denarius, Rome, 3.69g. BM-349, C-62. RX: PVDICITIA, Pudicitia seated left. Heavy specimen. Mint State/Near Mint State	200	401.	Another; 2.78g. Near Mint State	400
375.	COMMODUS (177-192 AD)		402.	JULIA MAESA, Grandmother of Severus Alexander and Elagabalus ; Denarius, Rome, 221-222 AD, 3.88g. BM-76, C-36. RX: PVDICITIA. Overweight flan. Mint State	225
376.	Denarius, Rome, 184 AD, 3.63g. BM-143, C-468, RD-10. RX: PM TRP VIII IMP VII COS III PP, Modius from which 6 wheat ears protrude. Heavy specimen. Modius bulging from being stuffed full with grain representing a rich harvest. VF/About EF. Rare	250	403.	JULIA MAESA, Grandmother of Severus Alexander and Elagabalus ; Denarius, Rome, 220-221 AD, 2.51g. C-45, BM-79. RX: SAECVLI FELICITAS, Star in right field. Mint State	150
377.	Denarius, Rome, 186 AD. BM-199, C-143, RD-10. RX: FID EXERC PM TRP XI IMP VII COS V PP, Emperor on platform addressing 3 soldiers holding legionary eagles. Rare type commemorating Commodus' surrender of his Praetorian Prefect Perennis to a delegation from the 3 legions of Britain late in 185 AD. Good VF	400	404.	SEVERUS ALEXANDER (222-235 AD)	
378.	Denarius, Rome, 188 AD. BM-242, C-538, RD-28. RX: [PM TRP] XIII IMP VIII COS V P [P], Aequitas standing left. Near Mint State	175	405.	Denarius, Rome, 223 AD. BM-92, C-231. RX: TRP II, Mars standing left. Mint State	225
379.	Denarius, Rome, 192 AD, 3.68g. BM-339, C-190 (5Fr), RD-15. OBV: Commodus as Hercules wearing lion-skin headdress. RX: HERCVL ROMAN AVG, Upright club within wreath. Heavy specimen. Weakly struck reverse. Exquisite obverse. This type is extremely important for Commodus as he thought he was Hercules, and no one really wanted to tell him he wasn't. Virtually Mint State/VF. Rare	575	406.	Denarius, Rome, 224 AD. BM-167, C-254. RX: PM TRP III COS PP, Pax standing left. Mint State	150
380.	Denarius, Rome, 193-211 AD, Denarius, Rome, 202 AD, 3.76g. BM-304, C-1 (5Fr), RD-21. RX: ADVENT AVGG, Severus on horse prancing left, led by Virtus. Overweight specimen. Scarce type commemorating the return of the Imperial family to Rome after their long sojourn in the East 197-202 AD. Good VF	225	407.	Denarius, Rome, 230 AD, 3.38g. BM-630, C-391. RX: PM TRP VIII COS III PP, Sol standing right, head left Mint State.	165
381.	SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS; 193-211 AD, Denarius, Syria, 194-195 AD, 2.86g. BM-365, C-232 (3Fr), RD-34. OBV: COS II. RX: INVICTO IMP, Trophy with arms at its base. Scarce. Unusually nice style and full flan. EF	150	408.	Denarius, Rome, 230 AD, 2.36g. BM-690, C-73. RX: IOVI CONSERVATORI. Mint State	200
382.	JULIA DOMNA, Wife of Septimius Severus ; Died 217 AD, Denarius, Rome, 212 AD, 3.00g. BM-14, C-137. RX: MATRI DEV, Cybele standing left, lion at feet. Flan crack at 5 o'clock, otherwise, Mint State.	200	409.	Denarius, Rome, 231-232 AD, 2.93g. cf. BM-895 and C-543, Eauze Hoard p. 237 (16 spc.). OBV: Bust laureate draped, cuirassed, right, legend broken. RX: SPES PUBLICA, Spes advancing left, right foot forward. FDC	250
383.	Another; 3.04g. Different coiffure. Reverse weakly struck. Mint State	300	410.	Denarius, Eastern Mint, 222-224 AD, 3.68g. BM-1020, C-561. RX: VICTORIA AVG, Victory advancing right. Heavy flan. Mint State	200
384.	SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS ; 193-211 AD, Denarius, Rome, 202 AD, 3.76g. BM-304, C-1 (5Fr), RD-21. RX: ADVENT AVGG, Severus on horse prancing left, led by Virtus. Overweight specimen. Scarce type commemorating the return of the Imperial family to Rome after their long sojourn in the East 197-202 AD. Good VF	225	411.	JULIA MAMAEA, Mother of Severus Alexander ; Died 235 AD, Denarius, Rome, 222-224 AD, 2.70g. BM-43, C-35. RX: IVNO CONSERVATRIX. Her earliest rev. type: portrait undiademed. Mint State	125
385.	Another; 3.04g. Different coiffure. Reverse weakly struck. Mint State	300	412.	JULIA MAMAEA, Mother of Severus Alexander ; Denarius, Rome, 224-225 AD, 3.01g. BM-440, C-85. RX: VESTA, Vesta standing left holding patera and transverse scepter. Near Mint State	125
386.	JULIA DOMNA, Wife of Septimius Severus ; Denarius, East, 194-195 AD, 3.21g. BM-415-416, pl. 18, 1-2 (both same dies as ours), C-52 (15Fr; citing the coin dealer Hoffman), RD-. RX: FELICIT TEMPOR, Basket containing wheat-ears and fruit; from its edge hand three bunches of grapes, one on each side and one in the center. VF. Very Rare	250	413.	JULIA MAMAEA, Mother of Severus Alexander ; Denarius, Rome, 229-230 AD, 3.00g. BM-917, C-5. RX: FECVN AVGVSTAE, Fecunditas standing left, child at feet. Mint State	100
387.	CARACALLA ; 198-217 AD, Denarius, Rome, 213 AD, 2.99g. BM-50, C-211. RX: PM TRP XVI COS III PP, Serapis standing left. EF	120	414.	MAXIMINUS THRAX ; Denarius, Rome, 235-236 AD, 3.51g. BM-68, C-31. OBV: Middle portrait. RX: PAX AVGVSTI, Pax standing left. Reverse softly struck. Mint State	100
388.	CARACALLA ; 198-217 AD, Denarius, Rome, 217 AD, 3.14g. BM-87, C-613, RD-17. RX: VENVS VICTRIX, Venus standing left, 2 captives at feet. EF. Scarce	135	415.	BALBINUS ; 238 AD, Denarius, Rome, 3.09g. BM-26. RX: PM TRP COS II PP, Genius of the Senate standing left. VF	390
389.	CARACALLA ; 198-217 AD, Denarius, Rome, 217 AD, 2.99g. BM-89, C-656 var (10Fr), RD-4. RX: VICT PARTHICA, Victory seated right on cuirass, shield, and helmet inscribing VO XX on shield. About EF. Rare	250	416.	GORDIAN III ; 238-244 AD, Antoninianus. C-86, RIC-1. EF	30
390.	GETA as CAESAR ; 198-209 AD, Denarius, Rome, c. 200 AD, 3.46g. BM-234, RSC-157b. RX: PRINC IVVENTVTIS, Geta standing left holding rod and scepter by trophy. Mint State	140	417.	GORDIAN III ; 238-244 AD, Antoninianus. C-109, RIC-84. RX: Jupiter standing facing, head right. Mint State	45
391.	GETA as CAESAR ; 198-209 AD, Denarius, Rome, 204 AD, 3.46g. BM-223, C-90. RX: NOBILITAS, Nobilitas standing left. Mint State	130	418.	GORDIAN III ; 238-244 AD, Antoninianus. C-296, RIC-148. Mint State	50
392.	GETA as CAESAR ; 198-209 AD, Denarius, Eastern Mint, "New Style," c. 200-201 AD, 3.55g. BM-723, C-206. RX: VICT AETERN, Victory flying left holding garland over shield set on base. Heavy flan. EF. Rare	200	419.	PHILIP I ; 244-249 AD, Antoninianus, East, 244 AD. RIC-69 (S), C-113 (10Fr). RX: PAX FVN DATA CVM PERSIS, Pax standing left. The PM at the end of the obverse legend commemorates Philip's unpopular treaty with the Persians. VF	125
393.	MACRINUS ; 217-218 AD, Denarius, Rome, 2.83g. BM-60, Bust var. of C-8, RD-4. RX: ANNONA AVG, Annona seated left, modius at her feet. VF. Rare	125	420.	GALLIENUS ; 253-268 AD, Antoninianus, Siscia. Rev. as RIC-580, unpublished with this heroic obv. type. Sternberg, April 1985, lot 555, shows another elaborate new obverse (Bust radiate, cuirassed left, holding trophy over shoulder and shield with Medusa head) with the same rev. type. OBV: GALLIENVS AVG, Bust radiate left, back heroically nude, holding spear and shield on strap over shoulder; facing Medusa head on shield. RX: PROVIDEN AVG, Providentia standing left holding cornucopia and extending wand over globe at her feet. Some areas of weakness in strike. Otherwise, Near Mint State.	500
394.	MACRINUS ; 217-218 AD, Denarius, Rome, 3.64g. BM-80, Bust var. of C-122, RD-20. RX: SECVRITAS TEMPROVM, Securitas standing left leaning on column. Heavy specimen. VF+	200	421.	GALLIENUS ; 253-268 AD, Billon Quinarius, Rome, 260-268 AD, 0.64g. RIC-375 (R), C-1096 (20Fr; citing the coin dealer Rollin), Sternberg Nov. 1988, 489 (same dies). OBV: [GALLIE]NVS AVG, Bust laureate right. RX: [VICT]ORIA AVG, Victory advancing left. Weakly struck, still only VG. Very Rare	150
	ELAGABALUS (218-222 AD)		422.	MARIUS ; 268 AD, Antoninianus, 2.67g. RIC-10 (S), C-13 (10Fr), Cunetio-2505 (49 spec.). OBV: IMP C MARIVS PF AVG, Bust radiate, draped, cuirassed, right. RX: SAEC FELICITAS, Felicitas standing left. Some areas of isolated pitting. EF	275
			423.	MARIUS ; 268 AD, Antoninianus, 2.97g. RIC-17 (S), C-21 (20Fr), Cunetio-2509 (38 spec.). OBV: IMP CM AVR MARIVS AVG, Bust radiate, cuirassed, right. RX: VICTORIA AVG, Victory advancing left. VF	200

424. LAELIANUS; 268 AD, Antoninianus, 2.80g. RIC-9 (R), C-4 (15Fr). RX: VICTORIA [AV]G, Victory advancing right. Weakly struck. Fine 550
 425. Another; 2.29g. Weakly struck. VF 600
 426. LAELIANUS; 268 AD, Antoninianus, 2.32g. RIC-9 (R), C-4 (15Fr), Gilljam obv. XLIII, rev. 36 (new die combination). OBV: IMP C LAELIANVS PF AVG, Bust radiate right. RX: VICTORIA AVG, Victory advancing right. Choice EF, but struck on ragged flan as normal. 1200
 PROBUS (276-282 AD)
 Lots #427-433 are from a small, private collection put together by Harlan J. Berk over the last 15 years. The heroic Gallienus (#420) is also a part of that same collection.
 427. Antoninianus, Ticinum, Officina P=1. Rev. type not in RIC or Berk Photo File from this mint. OBV: VIRTVS PROBI AVG, Bust radiate left with heroically nude back back, holding spear and large aegis hanging from strap over shoulder. RX: ADVENTVS AVG PXXT, Emperor on horseback left. Unpublished. Beautiful heroic type. Mint State with some silvering. Very Rare 450
 428. Antoninianus, Ticinum, Officina T=3. RIC-351, C-200 (2Fr). OBV: Same as lot #427, but wearing radiate helmet. RX: CONSERVAT AVG TXXT, Sol standing right, head left. Exquisite heroic type. Mint State with some silvering. Rare 450
 429. Another; C-199 (2Fr). Unusual heroic type showing emperor clothed instead of bare-shouldered. Mint State 300
 430. Antoninianus, Ticinum, Officina S=2. RIC-375 (s), C-283 var(1Fr; bust cuirassed not nude). OBV: Same as Lot #428. RX: HERCVLI PACIF SXXT, Hercules standing left, holding branch, club, and lion-skin. Strong heroic type. Mint State with nearly full silvering. Rare 400
 431. Another; RIC-376 (s). Strong heroic type on a broad flan. Very good silvering. Mint State 400
 432. Antoninianus, Ticinum, Officina A=1. RIC-564, C-596 var (3Fr; bust cuirassed not nude). OBV: Same as lot #427. RX: SALVS AVG AXXI, Salus seated left feeding serpent rising from altar. Powerful heroic type. Glossy patina. Mint State 400
 433. Antoninianus, Unmarked (Cyzicus?). RIC-904, C-69 (mentions horseman on shield, but not captive and soldier). OBV: Similar to lot #428. RX: ADVENTVS PROBI AVG, Emperor on horseback left, captive seated before horse. Highly unusual heroic type. The shield shows a miniature scene of the emperor on horseback with a soldier behind him carrying a shield and spear and a bound captive in front. Thoroughly amazing. Mint State 550
 434. NUMERIAN as CAESAR; 282-283 AD, Antoninianus, Rome. RIC-361, C-76. RX: PRINCIPI IVVENTVT KAΔ, Prince standing left. Exquisite portrait. Wonderful surfaces. Reverse weakly struck, but the portrait couldn't be better. Mint State 200
 435. Another; Reverse weakly struck. Mint State 110
 436. NUMERIAN as CAESAR; 282-283 AD, Antoninianus, Ticinum, Officina V=5, 4.08g. RIC-366 (c), C-76. RX: PRINCIPI IVVENTVT IXXXI, Prince leaning left. Excellent portrait with some sensitivity and realism. Reverse nicely struck. Mint State 175
 437. NUMERIAN; 283-284 AD, Antoninianus, Ticinum, Officina VI=6, 3.27g. RIC-446, C-82. RX: PROVIDENT AVGG VIXXI, Annona standing left. Nice style portrait. Silver wash is toned gold. Mint State 175
 438. NUMERIAN; 283-284 AD, Antoninianus, Ticinum. RIC-450, C-87. RX: SECVRIT AVG VXXXIT, Securitas standing left leaning on column. Slightly hard but still realistic portrait. Mint State 150
 439. NUMERIAN; 283-284 AD, Antoninianus, Siscia, Officina Γ=3. RIC-461 (s), C-122 (5Fr). RX: VOTA PVBILICA SMSXXIΓ, Numerian and Carinus sacrificing at altar; two standards in background. Rare reverse type which was frequently used by Diocletian. Mint State 150
 440. THEODOSIUS II; 402-450 AD, Light Miliarense, Constantinople, 408-420 AD, 2.84g. RIC-370 (s). OBV: Bust left unbearded. RX: Emperor standing. Flan crack at 5 o'clock. Only VG 150
 441. JOVINUS; 411-413 AD, Siliqua, Arles. RIC-1721 (R), C-2 (20Fr). OBV: DN IOVINVS PF AVG, Bust right. RX: [RESTITV]TOR REI P [K]ONT, Roma seated left on stylized cuirass ("curule chair"). Ghosting of obverse on reverse from clashed dies. Nearly EF. Extremely Rare 5000

BYZANTINE SILVER

442. FOCAS; 602-610 AD, Ceremonial Siliqua, Constantinople, 602-607 AD, 2.04g. DO-, Paris-, Hahn-54 (citing Tiflis Museum and an 1850 Russian periodical). OBV: DN FOCAS PP AVG, Bust right. RX: No inscription, cross potent between two palms. Poor die work. Good luster. Near Mint State. Extremely Rare: Third recorded specimen. 4500
 443. HERACLIUS with HERACLIUS CONSTANTINE; 610-641 AD, Hexagram, Constantinople, 615-638 AD, 6.67g. DO-61. OBV: The two emperors seated front. RX: Cross potent on globe above three steps. Fine/VF 75
 444. LEO IV with CONSTANTINE VI; 775-780 AD, Miliarense, Constantinople. DO-3. OBV: Cross potent on three steps. RX: Inscription, triple borders. Fine+ 100
 445. LEO VI; 886-912 AD, Miliarense, Constantinople. DO-4. Irregular flan, possibly some chipping. Fine 65
 446. JOHN I; 969-976 AD, Miliarense, Constantinople. DO-7. OBV: Cross crosslet on globe above two steps; at center, facing bust of John in circular medallion. VF 275
 447. Another; Numerous dings. Fine 100
 CONSTANTINE XI (Oct. 30, 1448-May 25, 1453 AD) AT FIXED PRICES - Of the 81 coins we originally purchased which was the only hoard of Constantine XI coins ever discovered, only these 5 remain. The rest

were all sold to collectors who purchased one or two coins each. These five coins which we have left include none of the less significant coronation issues, but only the highly historically important coins struck during the siege of Constantinople. These coins were made from the silver in the church that was melted down to rebuild the walls of the city at night after the Muslim cannon, which was built by a Christian gunsmith, knocked down the walls during the day. When these 5 are sold, any future coins will have to come from individual collectors or their heirs. For a more complete story, see our 89th Sale. If you don't have it, we will be happy to send you a copy of our writeup.

448. Stavrata, Constantinople. The Coinage of Constantine XI, *Revue Numismatique*, VI Serie, Tome XXXIII, Année 1991, #91. As struck. Rare 15000
 449. Another; The Coinage of Constantine XI, #96 (this coin). As struck. Rare 15000
 450. Eighth Stavrata (1/16 Hyperpyron), Constantinople. The Coinage of Constantine XI, *Revue Numismatique*, VI Serie, Tome XXXIII, Année 1991, #106. SOLD
 451. Another; The Coinage of Constantine XI, #125. As struck. 3000
 452. Another; The Coinage of Constantine XI, #127. As struck. 4500
 453. AETHELRED II "The Unready"; 978-1016 AD, AR Penny. S-1144. OBV: Bust right, no scepter. RX: Hand of Providence. Mint State 350

ROMAN BRONZE

454. ROMAN REPUBLIC; 189-180 BC, As, 35.43g. Cr-144/1, Syd-300 (R4). Symbol: Victory crowning monogram composed of L, F, and P. Fine 250
 455. ROMAN REPUBLIC; 169-158 BC, As, 27.05g. Cr-182/2, Syd-284 (R4). Symbol: Griffin treading on hare's head. Fine/VF 275
 456. ROMAN REPUBLIC; 169-158 BC, As, 25.08g. Cr-184/1a, Syd-296 (R5). Symbol: Butterfly on vine-branch with leaf and grapes. Extremely clear butterfly symbol. Fine/VF 450
 457. L. MAMILIUS (Without Moneyer's Name); 189-180 BC, Semis, 13.31g. Cr-149/2c, Syd-, cf. 369a (R6) with moneyer's name. Symbol: Odysseus holding staff. VG. Rare 375
 458. OCTAVIAN and DIVUS JULIUS CAESAR; Dupondius, Italy, c. 38 BC, 13.41g. RPC-620, Cr-535/1, Syd-1335, C-4 (p. 22). OBV: CAESAR DIVI F, Bare head of Octavian right. RX: DIVVS IVLIVS, Wreathed head of Caesar right. Black patina. EF 5000
 459. OCTAVIAN "AS CAESAR"; 44-27 BC, AE 31 (Dupondius?), Italy, c. 38 BC, 18.92g. RPC-621, Cr-535/2, C-95 (8Fr). OBV: DIVI F, Head of Octavian right; by neck, star (*sidus Julium*). RX: DIVOS IVLIVS within laurel wreath. The "Julian Star" that appears here by Octavian's portrait was the comet that appeared during the funeral games he held for Julius Caesar in July 44 BC and that he interpreted as a manifestation of Caesar's deification. VF 1750
 460. DIVUS AUGUSTUS; Died 14 AD, As struck under Tiberius, Rome, 34-37 AD. BM-155, C-247. RX: SC, Eagle standing front, head right, on globe. Fine/VF 300
 461. DIVUS AUGUSTUS; Died 14 AD, As struck under Tiberius, Rome, 34-37 AD. BM-157, C-249. RX: SC, Winged thunderbolt upright. Obverse die break on chin of Augustus. Fine/VF 200
 462. DIVUS AUGUSTUS; Died 14 AD, As struck by Tiberius or Caligula. BM-147, C-228. RX: PROVIDENT SC, Altar enclosure. Fine+ 200
 463. AGRIPPA, General and Son-In-Law of Augustus; As struck by Caligula, Rome, 37-39 AD. BM(Tiberius)-161, C-3. OBV: Head of Agrippa wearing rostral crown. RX: Neptune standing. Fine+ 300
 464. Another; Fine 200
 465. TIBERIUS; 14-37 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 36-37 AD. BM-130, C-67 (25Fr), Paris-116, pl. VII (same obv. die). OBV: No legend. Empty quadriga right. RX: TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGST PM TR POT XXXII around large SC. VG. Rare 350
 466. TIBERIUS; 14-37 AD, As, Rome, 36-37 AD. BM-138, C-23. RX: PONTIF MAXIM TRIBVN POTEST XXXII SC, Winged caduceus upright. Dated to the last tribunician year of Tiberius' reign. Slightly double-imaged. About EF 800
 467. Another; Fine+ 300
 468. CALIGULA; 37-41 AD, As, Rome, 37-38 AD. BM-46, C-27. OBV: TR POT. RX: VESTA SC, Vesta seated left. Fine 225
 469. Another; Fine+ 200
 470. CALIGULA with DIVUS AUGUSTUS; 37-41 AD, Dupondius, Rome. BM-88, C(Augustus)-87. OBV: CONSENSV SENAT ET EQ ORDIN PQR, Statue of Caligula seated left on curule chair holding branch and globe. RX: DIVVS AVGVSTVS SC, Radiate head of Augustus left. Though traditionally called Augustus, the facial features of the statue on this obverse are clearly those of Caligula: see von Kaenel, *Schweizer Münzblätter* 28, 1978, 39ff. Reverse somewhat corroded. Obverse shows excellent depiction of seated Caligula. VG/About VF 200
 471. Another; Incrusted. VF 250
 CLAUDIO (41-54 AD)
 472. Sestertius, Rome, 41-42 AD, 26.81g. Paris-162, C-48, von Kaenel, obv. die 54 (pl. 20, 1329, different rev. type). OBV: No PP. RX: Legend and triumphal arch of Claudius' father, Nero Claudius Drusus. Fine 450
 473. As, Rome, 41-42 AD, 11.96g. BM-140, C-13, Paris-176. OBV: No PP. RX: CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI SC, Constantia standing left. Corrosion in front of face on obverse. VF 250
 474. Another; Fine 200
 475. As, Rome, 42-43 AD. BM-199, C-14. OBV: PP. RX: CONSTANTIAE AVGVSTI SC, Constantia standing left. Green patination. Fine 200
 476. Another; Fine+ 250

477. Sestertius, Spanish Mint, 41-42 AD, 26.67g. von Kaenel 1292-1305, Paris-152, C-39. OBV: No PP. RX: EX SC OB CIVES SERVATOS within oak wreath. Black patination. Nearly VF 800

478. As, Gallic Mint (von Kaenel's Mint A), 41-Jan. 42 AD. RIC-100. RX: Minerva. Scarce. Fine+ 190

479. **CLAUDIUS as Restored by TITUS**; 79-81 AD. C-106 corr. (Paris, 20Fr), BM-300 note, pl. 56, 6 (Webb coll., same dies as ours). OBV: Bare head of Claudius left. RX: IMP T VESP AVG REST SC, Minerva advancing right. Rare with portrait left on obv. Fine 275

480. **NERO (54-68 AD)**
Sestertius, Rome (?), 65-66 AD. MacDowall-145, BM-173, Paris-369. RX: ROMA SC, Roma seated left on arms, holding Victory and parazonium. Sloppy lettering: possibly from a branch mint using the Roman types. Fine 450

481. Dupondius, Rome, 65-66 AD. BM-208, MacDowall-227. OBV: Head radiate left. RX: ROMA SC, Roma seated left on arms holding wreath and parazonium. About VF/VG 300

482. Dupondius, Rome, 67 AD. Bust var. of BM-202 (there, bust left), Paris-419, C-177, MacDowall-231. OBV: IMP as praenomen. RX: PACE PR VBIQ PARTA IANVM CLVSIT SC, Temple of Janus, doors on right. Fine+ 300

483. Orichalcum Quadrans, Rome, c. 65 AD. RIC-251 (scarce), Paris-356=C-179, BMC p. 257 note (citing Paris and Webb coll.). OBV: Column with arms of Minerva. RX: Branch. Green patination. Fine/VF. Rare 200

484. Sestertius, Lugdunum, c. 65 AD. MacDowall-406, BM-305, C-14 (8Fr). OBV: CLAVD ... GER ... IMP PP, Head laureate right, small globe at tip of neck. RX: ANNONA AVG VSTI CERES SC, Annona standing and Ceres seated; between them, modius on table and forepart of ship. Toned river patination. Fine+ 600

485. As, Lugdunum, 65-66 AD, 10.55g. C-293, BM-380, Paris-123. OBV: NERO CLAVD CAESAR AVG GER PM TR P IMP PP, Head bare left, globe at tip of truncation. RX: SC, Victory flying left holding shield inscribed SPQR. Green patination. EF 2250

486. **VESPASIAN**; 69-79 AD, Sestertius, Rome, early 71 AD, 22.84g. Rare rev. type, not in BMC, Cohen, or Berk Photo File with this first obv. legend of the year ("VESPASIANVS"). However, coins like ours from 2 rev. dies were known to Kraay in his unpublished Oxford dissertation on the bronze coinage of 68-81 AD. For a coin from the same rev. die as ours but later obv. ("VESPASIAN"), see Leu April 1982, 328; BMC pl. 33, 6, on the other hand is from the same obv. die as our coin coupled with the very rare LIBERTAS RESTITVTA rev. type. OBV: VESPASIANVS ... COS III, Bust laureate, draped right. RX: MARS VICTOR SC, Mars, nude except for helmet, standing front, head right, holding spear and trophy. About EF/Fine+ 1000

487. **VESPASIAN**; 69-79 AD, As, Rome, 71 AD. BM-616, C-632 (2Fr). OBV: COS III. RX: VICTORIA NAVALIS SC, Victory standing right on prow. Green patination. Fine+/VF 300

488. **VESPASIAN**; 69-79 AD, As, Rome, 73 AD. C-499 (2Fr), BMC Addenda p. 429 (citing Cohen). OBV: COS III CENS. RX: SC, Legionary eagle between standards. Somewhat eroded surface. Brown patination. Fine. Rare 275

489. **TITUS**; 79-81 AD, Colosseum Sestertius, Rome, 80-81 AD, 22.86g. BM-190 pl. 50, 2 (same rev. die), C-400 (80Fr). OBV: Colosseum seen from front and above between obelisk on base and porticoed building of two stories. RX: IMP T CAES VESP AVG PM TRP PP COS VIII SC, Titus seated left on curule chair among arms. An unquestionably genuine specimen of this famous and often forged rarity. This coin not only shows the near complete outer walls of the famous Colosseum, but also the inside which includes spectators. A monumental coin representing a monument. Green and brown patination. Fine+/Fine 15000

490. **TITUS**; 79-81 AD, Sestertius, Provincial Mint, 80-81 AD, 22.83g. BM-, C-, G. Hirsch 181, 1994, 562 (but there Jew looks right). OBV: IMP T CAES DIVI VESP AVG PM TRP PP COS VIII, Head laureate right. RX: IVD CAP SC, Palm tree, at base of which Jewess seated left on arms and Jew standing right, head turned left. Very Rare type at this provincial mint. VG 500

491. **DOMITIAN**; 81-96 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 92-94 AD. BM-464, C-315. OBV: COS XVI. RX: IOVI VICTORI SC, Jupiter seated left. Fine+ 375

492. **DOMITIAN**; 81-96 AD, As, Rome, 85 AD. BM-p. 378 (citing Rivista italiana, 1896), C-. OBV: COS XI CENS PER PP. RX: SC, Mars advancing left holding Victory and trophy. VF. Rare 500

493. **TRAJAN**; 98-117 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 103-111 AD. BM-812, C-454 (8Fr). OBV: COS V, Laureate bust right with bare chest and fold of cloak on shoulders. RX: SPOR OPTIMO PRINCIPI SC, Victory standing right inscribing VIC DAC on shield set on palm. Green patination. Fine 200

494. **TRAJAN**; 98-117 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 103-111 AD. BM-854 pl. 32, 3 (rev. only: same die as ours), C-545 (60Fr). RX: SP[OR OPT]IMO PRINCIPI SC, Circus Maximus. While this coin is quite worn, it is absolutely genuine and shows nearly all parts of the famous Circus Maximus. VG 1200

495. **TRAJAN**; 98-117 AD, Orichalcum as struck in Rome for circulation in Syria, 116 AD, 8.49g. BM-1093, C-123 (3Fr). RX: DAC PARTHICO PM TR POT XX COS VI PP around laurel wreath, SC within. Black patina with orange highlights. VF 250

496. **TRAJAN**; 98-117 AD, Quadrans, Rome, 98-102 AD, 2.80g. BM-1057 pl. 43, 6 (apparently same dies as ours), Strack-492 (cities four specimens), C-335 corr. (6Fr), not represented in Berk photo file. OBV: IMP CAES TRAIAN AVG GERM, Helmeted bust of Minerva right. RX: SC, Diana advancing right, holding out bow and drawing arrow from quiver on shoulder. Green patination. Unusual type. Fine. Very Rare 200

497. **HADRIAN**; 117-138 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 119-c.125 AD. BM-1148, C-1187 corr. RX: PONT MAX TR POT COS III SC, Roma seated left on cuirass. VF/About Fine 200

498. **HADRIAN**; 117-138 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 128-129 AD. BM-1372, C-819. RX: HILARITAS PR COS III SC, Hilaritas standing left between two children. Fine+ 200

499. **HADRIAN**; 117-138 AD, Sestertius, Rome, c. 131-138 AD. BM-1549, C-1374 (12Fr). RX: SC, Nemesis advancing right, drawing out fold of dress in front of mouth and holding branch. About VF 300

500. **HADRIAN**; 117-138 AD, As, Rome, c. 132 AD. BM-1703, C-111 (4Fr). RX: AEGYPTOS SC, Egypt reclining left holding sistrum; at her feet, ibis on column. Elegant vision of Egypt reclining. VF/EF 750

501. **HADRIAN**; 117-138 AD, Orichalcum As, Dies of Roman style, but struck for use in Syria, c. 125-128 AD, 8.87g. C-401 (30Fr), BM-1350. RX: COS III SC, Tyche of Antioch seated left on rock, at her feet swimming river-god (Orontes). Fine 450

502. **ANTONINUS PIUS**; 138-161 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 140-144 AD, 22.91g. BM-1236, C-146 (40Fr). RX: Large statues of A. Pius holding statuette of Concordia, and of Faustina I veiled and holding scepter, standing face to face on bases and clasping hands; small figures of man and woman clasping hands over altar between them. Fine+VF 1750

503. **ANTONINUS PIUS**; 138-161 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 140-144 AD. BM-1299 note citing C-722 (Paris, 6Fr), Strack-873 (Paris, Naples, Leningrad). RX: SC in ex. She-wolf standing right, head turned back left, suckling Romulus and Remus. Fine+VF. Very Rare variety of this interesting type. 500

504. **ANTONINUS PIUS with MARCUS AURELIUS as CAESAR**; 138-161 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 140-144 AD. C-34 (6Fr), BM-1209. Some pits. Fine 250

505. **MARCUS AURELIUS as CAESAR**; 139-161 AD, Sestertius, 140-144 AD, 25.00g. BM-1395 note, C-237 (10Fr). RX: HONOS SC, Honos standing left. Beautiful portrait of the youthful Marcus Aurelius with immense shock of curly hair. Choice EF 3000

506. **MARCUS AURELIUS as CAESAR**; 139-161 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 157 AD. BM-2032, C-713. RX: TR POT XI COS III SC, Fortuna standing left, holding rudder and drawing out fold of skirt. VF/Fine 300

507. **MARCUS AURELIUS**; 161-180 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 177 AD. BM-1601, C-174 (12Fr). OBV: GERM SARM TRP XXXI. RX: DE SARMATIS IMP [VIII C]OS III PP SC, Pile of captured arms. Green patination. Fine/VF 350

508. **MARCUS AURELIUS**; 161-180 AD, As, Rome, 173 AD. C-224 (6Fr).. Bust var. of BM-1465 (from Baldwin's 1937; worn). OBV: TRP XXVII. RX: GERMANIA SVBACTA IMP VI COS III SC, Long-haired German captive seated right at base of trophy. Good VF. Rare 500

509. **DIVA FAUSTINA II, Wife of Marcus Aurelius**; Sestertius, Rome. BM-1550, C-78 (12Fr), Glasgow 10 pl. 100 (same dies), not in Mazzini catalogue or Berk Photo File. OBV: DIVA AVG FAVSTINA, Draped and veiled bust right. RX: CONSECRATIO SC. Funeral pyre. Apparently Very Rare with this obv. legend. Very nice, full portrait of Faustina veiled. About EF/VF 1000

510. **LUCILLA, Wife of Lucius Verus**; Sestertius, Rome. BM-1147, C-31. RX: HILARITAS SC, Hilaritas standing left. Reverse weakly struck. EF 875

511. **COMMODUS**; 180-192 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 186 AD. C-137 (20Fr), BM-580 note (citing Cohen). RX: FID EXER[CIT PM TRP XI IMP VII CO]S V PP [S]C, Emperor on platform addressing five soldiers who hold three legionary eagles. Rare with 5 soldiers. Fine 300

512. **SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS**; 193-211 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 210 AD, 20.96g. BM-193 pl. 57, 8 (same dies), C-558 (40Fr). RX: PM TRP XVIII COS [III PP] SC, Severus and his two sons standing left in military dress; before them, two soldiers holding standards and seated bound captive. VG. Very Rare 750

513. **CARACALLA**; 198-217 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 212 AD, 21.56g. BM-235, C-198 (8Fr). RX: PM TRP XV COS III PP SC, Mars standing left, captive seated at his feet. Slightly rough surface. About VF 400

514. **ELAGABALUS**; 218-222 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 221-222 AD, 22.34g. Bust var. of BM-359 and C-253 (90Fr): there without "horn." OBV: Bust with "horn." RX: SACERD DEI [SOLIS ELA]GAB SC, Emperor sacrificing left at altar, star in field left. Unpublished obv. variant with this rare rev. type. Another specimen (same dies) is in ANS collection. Fine+/Fine 450

515. **JULIA MAESA, Grandmother of Elagabalus and Severus Alexander**; Sestertius, Rome, 221-222 AD, 19.18g. BM-391, C-42 (6Fr). OBV: IVLIA MAESA AVG VSTA, Draped bust right wearing stephane. RX: PVDICITIA SC, Pudicitia seated left. VF/Fine. Rare 425

516. **SEVERUS ALEXANDER**; 222-235 AD, Colosseum Sestertius, Rome, 223 AD, 24.13g. BM-156 pl. 6 (same dies), C-468 (200Fr). Ex Leu 1980, 373 (SFR 10,000)=Leu-M&M, 1967, Niggeler 3, 1421=Hess (Lucerne), May 1932, Walters-Webb, 1261=Glendining 1950, Hall 2, 1808. RX: PONTIF MAX TRP II COS PP SC, View of Colosseum from side and above; to left, emperor and attendant sacrificing, obelisk and statue of Sol behind them; to r., building of two stories. Distinctively rarer than the Colosseum sestertius of Titus, and showing the gigantic statue of Sol originally set up by Nero (the "Colossus") from which the Colosseum derives its name. This is the finest recorded specimen of the rarest of the Colosseum coins. While the portrait of Severus Alexander is somewhat worn, the Colosseum is absolutely fresh as the day it was minted. Nice thick green patina with some areas of red. This coin has passed through numerous famous collections; H.P. Hall, Walters, and Niggeler, and is in all probability the finest Colosseum sestertius of Severus Alexander. About VF/Near Mint State 22000

517. **GORDIAN I AFRICANUS**; 238 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 18.72g. BM-14, C-14 (70Fr). Ex Stack's 1967 Hall Park McCollough 1495=J. Schulman June 5, 1930, 548=Santamaria, May 25, 1926, 8664. RX: VICTORIA AVGG SC, Victory advancing left. Magnificent portrait of Gordian I. Utterly and

518.	completely untouched with a warm, glossy olive patination. This coin is Ex Santamaría, Hall Park McCollough, Ex Schulman and is in all probability the finest sestertius of Gordian Africanus in existence. Mint State 15000	RIC-47 (C). RX: VIRTVTI EXERCITVS MKV A, Mars advancing left. Reverse slightly doublestruck in areas. Mint State 200
519.	GORDIAN II AFRICANUS ; 238 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 19.73g. BM-21 pl. 42 (same dies), C-6 (70Fr). RX: PROVIDENTIA AVGG SC, Providentia standing left, leaning on column, globe at feet. Exceptional portrait of Gordian II Africanus. Nearly flawless detail with sensitive and realistic modelling of the forehead as well as the rest of the face. There is some light porosity in the reverse field. Black and brown patination. Choice EF 7500 NO LOT.	548. DIVUS GALERIUS ; Died 311 AD, Follis, Siscia, 312 AD, 4.15g. RIC-226 (S), C-30 (15Fr). OBV: DIVO GAL VAL MAXIMIANO, Veiled head right. RX: FORTI FORTVNAE SIS A, Fortuna standing left, wheel at feet, crescent and star in field right. EF 400
520.	GORDIAN III ; 238-244 AD, Sestertius, Rome, 240-243 AD. RIC-298a (C2), C-111. RX: IOVI STATORI SC, Jupiter standing left, head right. VF 100	549. MAXIMINUS II as CAESAR ; 305-308 AD, Follis, Heraclea, 305-307 AD, Officina Δ=4, 10.34g. RIC-26b (C). RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI HTΔ, Genius sacrificing left. Incredible portrait. Mint State 300
521.	PHILIP I ; 244-249 AD, Sestertius. C-178, RIC-15. RX: Wolf and twins. EF 425	550. MAXIMINUS II as CAESAR ; 305-308 AD, Follis, Cyzicus, c. 308 AD, Officina Γ=3, 5.91g. RIC-40 (R), C-209 (30Fr). OBV: GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB CAES, Head laureate right. RX: VIRTVS MILITVM MKΓ, Camp gate with four turrets. Some obverse porosity. EF/Near Mint State. Very Rare 1500
522.	PHILIP I ; 244-249 AD, Sestertius, c. 248 AD. C-224, RIC-156. RX: Tranquility as Felicity holding two-footed dragon. EF 575	551. MAXIMINUS II ; 309-313 AD, Reduced Follis, Rome, 312-313 AD, Officina T=3, 3.76g. RIC-, C-. RX: MARTI VICTORI RT, Mars wearing helmet with large crest and cuirass, standing left, head right, holding parazonium and spear, crowned by Victory standing right beside him. Unpublished reverse type, probably referring to Constantine's victory over Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge, like lots 636-637 below. Fine 600
523.	OTACILIA SEVERA, Wife of Philip I ; Sestertius, Rome, 248-249 AD. RIC-200a (s), C-65 (12Fr). RX: SAECVLARES AVGG, Hippopotamus. VF/EF 300	552. CONSTANTINE I THE GREAT ; 307-337 AD, Follis, Lugdunum, 6.37g. RIC-259 (R), Bastien-470. RX: GENIO POP ROM PLG, Genius wearing crown of towers sacrificing left at altar. EF/About EF 250
524.	TRAJAN DECIUS ; 249-251 AD, Sestertius. RIC-124a, C-87. RX: [P]ANN[ONIA]E SC. EF 400	553. CONSTANTIUS II ; 337-361 AD, Centennialis struck by Vetrario (350 AD), Siscia, Officina E=5, 5.03g. RIC-284 (S). RX: CONCORDIA MILITVM •ESIS•A, Emperor, star above head, standing left holding two standards each inscribed with Christogram. EF 275
525.	GALLIENUS ; 253-268 AD, Sestertius, Rome, c. 260 AD, 18.37g. RIC-406, C-1345. RX: VOTIS DECENNALIBVS SC in wreath. Light green patination. About EF 350	554. CONSTANTIUS II ; 337-361 AD, Centennialis struck by Vetrario (350 AD), Siscia, Officina B=2, 5.12g. RIC-291 (S). RX: HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS •BSIS•(?), Emperor, crowned by Victory, holding standard inscribed with Christogram. EF 300
526.	DIOCLETIAN ; 284-305 AD, Follis, Ticinum, 296-297 AD, Officina S=2. RIC-31a (C). RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI ST, Genius sacrificing left, star in field left. Mint State 225	555. VETRANIO ; 350 AD, Centennialis, Siscia, Officina Γ=3, 6.05g. RIC-281 (S). RX: CONCORDIA MILITVM •TSIS•A, Emperor, star above head, standing left, holding two standards, each inscribed with Christogram. Mint State 850
527.	DIOCLETIAN ; 284-305 AD, Follis, Cyzicus, 297-299 AD, Officina Γ=3, 11.28g. RIC-12a (C). OBV: Large head. RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI KT, Genius sacrificing left. Mint State 250	556. VETRANIO ; 350 AD, Centennialis, Siscia, Officina B=4, 4.74g. RIC-287 (S). RX: HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS •BSIS•A, Emperor, crowned by Victory, holding vexillum inscribed with Christogram. Mint State/EF 550
528.	DIOCLETIAN as Senior Augustus ; After abdication in 305 AD, Follis, Serdica, 305-306 AD, Officina A=1, 11.47g. RIC-15a. OBV: FELICISSIMO. EF 120	557. MAGNENTIUS ; 350-353 AD, Follis, Lugdunum. RIC-156. Mint State 350
	MAXIMIANUS HERACLIUS (286-305 AD)	558. JULIAN II ; 360-363 AD, AE 3, Sirmium, Officina A=1. RIC-108. Mint State 175
529.	Follis, Thessalonica, 298-299 AD, Officina A=1, 9.69g. RIC-19a (C). RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI TSA, Genius sacrificing left. Incredible hair and head detail. Mint State 325	559. Another; Mint State 175
530.	Follis, Heraclea, 297-298 AD, Officina B=2, 10.67g. RIC-19b corr. (C2). OBV: Large head. RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI HTB, Genius sacrificing left. Mint State 250	560. PROCOPIUS ; 365-366 AD, AE 3, Constantinople, Officina Γ=3, 2.75g. RIC-17a (R2), Mintmark 2. RX: REPARATIO FEL TEMP CONST, Emperor standing left, head right, indeterminate object at his feet, Christogram in field before his face. Struck on a broad flan. Green patination. Mint State/Near Mint State 1000
531.	Another; 10.42g. Officina Γ=3. Mint State 300	561. PROCOPIUS ; 365-366 AD, AE 3, Heraclea, Officina A=1, 3.65g. RIC-7 (R2), Mintmark 8, but Officina A not B. RX: REPARATIO FEL TEMP SMHA, Emperor standing left, head right, Christogram in field before his face. Rare mintmark, new officina. Mint State 1000
532.	Follis, Nicomedia, 303-304 AD, Officina B=2, 10.39g. RIC-29b (C). RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI SMNB, Genius sacrificing left. Mint State 325	
533.	Follis, Alexandria, c. 304-305 AD, Officina Γ=3, 11.77g. RIC-38 (C). RX: HERCVLI VICTORI ALE SPΓ, Hercules standing right, head left, holding club, apples, and lion-skin. Portrait of Maximianus Herculeus with Hercules standing with a club on the reverse. Utterly Mint State. 750	
534.	CONSTANTIUS I as CAESAR (293-305 AD)	
535.	Follis, Aquileia, 302-303 AD, Officina Γ=3, 9.98g. RIC-36a (C). RX: SACR MONET AVGG ET CAESS NOSTR AΩΓ VI, Moneta standing left. Incredible detail. Mint State 350	
536.	Follis, Serdica, 303-305 AD, Officina A=1, 10.11g. RIC-4a (C). RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI •SM•SD•A, Genius sacrificing left. Mint State 250	
537.	Follis, Cyzicus, 295-296 AD, Officina B=2, 12.02g. RIC-9a (S). OBV: Small head. RX: GENIO AVGG ET CAESARVM NN KB, Genius sacrificing left. Mint State 250	
538.	Another; 10.41g. RIC-11a (C). OBV: Large head. Mint State 225	
539.	Follis, Serdica, Officina B=2, 9.36g. RIC-12a (C). RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI •SM•SD•B, Genius sacrificing left. Near Mint State 150	
540.	DIVUS CONSTANTIUS I ; Died 306 AD, Struck by his son Constantine I, Lugdunum, 308-309 AD, 5.71g. RIC-297 (S), Bastien-519 (records eight specimens). OBV: DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO, Veiled head. RX: MEMORIA FELIX PLG CIS, Lighted and garlanded altar between two eagles; on altar, H of mintmark. Fine. Rare 300	
541.	GALERIUS as CAESAR ; 293-305 AD, Follis, Ticinum, 296-297 AD, Officina P=1, 9.33g. RIC-32b (C). RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI PT, Genius sacrificing left, star in field left. Mint State 150	
542.	GALERIUS as CAESAR ; 293-305 AD, Follis, Aquileia, 296 AD, Officina P=1, 9.60g. RIC-24b (C). OBV: Small head. RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI AQP, Genius sacrificing left. Mint State 150	
543.	GALERIUS as CAESAR ; 293-305 AD, Follis, Heraclea, 297-298 AD, Officina B=2, 11.13g. RIC-20b (C). OBV: Large head. RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI HTB, Genius sacrificing left. Mint State 200	
544.	GALERIUS as CAESAR ; 293-305 AD, Follis, Alexandria, 301 AD, Officina E=5, 10.08g. RIC-33b (C2). RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI ALE XX IE, Genius sacrificing left. Wonderful detail. Mint State 300	
545.	GALERIUS ; 305-311 AD, Follis, Serdica, 305-306 AD, Officina B=2, 8.31g. RIC-12b (C). RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI •SM•SD•B, Genius sacrificing left. Mint State 200	
546.	GALERIUS ; 305-311 AD, Follis, Cyzicus, 308 AD, Officina B=2, 5.82g. RIC-36 (R; citing Vienna). RX: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI MKB, Genius sacrificing left. Mint State. Rare 250	
547.	GALERIUS ; 305-311 AD, Follis, Cyzicus, 308 AD, Officina B=2, 7.04g. RIC-39 (C), C-228 (30Fr). RX: VIRTVS MILITVM MKB, Camp gate with four turrets. Extremely rare type with camp gate on reverse. Mint State. Rare 2000	
	GALERIUS ; 305-311 AD, Follis, Cyzicus, 308-310 AD, Officina A=1, 6.38g. RX: CONSERV VRB SVAE PT, Roma seated front, head left, in	

The Reign of Maxentius (306-312 AD)

Maxentius, the son of Maximianus Herculeus, seized power in Rome on 28 October 306 AD, and soon invited his father to resume imperial power as his colleague and also formed an alliance with Constantine, the ruler of Gaul, Britain, and Spain. In 308 Maximianus unsuccessfully tried to overthrow his son and had to flee to Constantine in Gaul. In the same year Alexander, the governor of Africa, rebelled against Maxentius and declared himself Augustus, but in 309 Maxentius sent a small expedition against him and easily defeated him. From 309 on, apparently in an attempt to elicit support in the face of the looming conflict with Constantine, Maxentius issued commemorative coins in honor of four *Divi*:

1) His father Maximianus Herculeus, who had been forced to retire again to private life in 308 and had committed suicide in 310 after unsuccessfully attempting to assume the purple yet a third time.

2) Constantius I, the father of Constantine, who had died in 306 but whose memory was still revered in the West.

3) Galerius, senior ruler of the Eastern half of the empire, who had unsuccessfully tried to conquer Maxentius in 307, and died in May 311.

4) Romulus, Maxentius' own son, who had been consul with his father in 308 and 309 but apparently died in the course of the latter year.

In 312, however, Constantine invaded Italy and on 28 October defeated and killed Maxentius in the famous battle of the Milvian bridge outside Rome.

The following extraordinary collection of folles of Maxentius' reign includes many rare and historical types, a number of them unpublished and others never before illustrated and virtually unknown even though they were described without illustration by authors of the eighteenth, nineteenth, and early twentieth centuries, many of whom have never actually seen the coins but copied them from previous texts.

MAXENTIUS (306-312 AD)

562. Follis, Ticinum, 38 AD, Officina P=1, 6.75g. Bust var. of RIC-103 (C; Maxentius holds eagle-tipped scepter only), cf. RIC p. 295 note 3 "Coin in Mossop coll. with scepter held in left hand." probably as our coin but overlooking the globe. OBV: IMP MAXENTIVS P F AVG CONS, Consular bust left wearing embroidered robes and holding globe and eagle-tipped scepter. RX: CONSERV VRB SVAE PT, Roma seated front, head left, in

	six-columned temple. Scarce consular obverse legend. Scrape across cheek. About EF. Very Rare bust variant.	1200	labeled "FIDES MILITVM AVG N" (RIC 45-47). Mint State	900
563.	Another; 6.01g. VF	500	Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina T=3, 6.30g. RIC-48 (R2, citing BM), C-82 corr. (15Fr, citing a hoard publication). RX: MARTI COMITI AVG N [MO]STT, Mars advancing left holding olive branch, shield, and spear. Somewhat corroded obverse. Fine/EF. Very Rare rev. type.	400
564.	Follis, Aquileia, 309 AD, Officina S=2, 6.97g. RIC-125 (S), C-33 (10Fr). OBV: Consular bust right holding eagle-tipped scepter, CONS II in legend. RX: CONSERV VRB SVAE AOS, Roma seated in six-columned temple, crescent in pediment. Mint State	650	580. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina P=1, 6.20g. Undertype RIC-54 (c2), top type unpublished. The same type, but without the second captive at Mars' feet, also unpublished, was in Auctiones, 16 Oct. 1986, 445 = Sternberg, Nov. 1981, 865. RIC-48-50 has three Mars types with the same reverse legend, but all without captives. RX: One type overstruck on another at c. 170° rotation. Top Type: MARTI CO[MITI] AVG N MOSTP, Mars advancing right dragging captive by hair with right hand and holding trophy over shoulder with left, a second captive wearing Phrygian cap sits right at his feet, hands tied behind back. Undertype: VICTO[RIA AETERNA AV]G N MOSTP, Victory advancing left holding wreath and palm; only her two feet and portions of her dress are visible. Unpublished rev. type; interesting overstrike of rev. only, which suggests that the mint was striking these two types alternately at the same obv. die, i.e., Victory-Mars-Victory-Mars and so on in rapid succession, the use of two rev. dies at the same obv. die presumably being more efficient since a second coin could be struck while the worker with the first die removed his coin from the anvil and reached for a new planchet or (if those tasks were performed by another workman) merely raised his hammer for the next blow (a previously unpublished suggestion of the late Colin Kraay). Planchet defect on top of head. Reverse overstruck, otherwise, Near Mint State.	1500
565.	Follis, Rome, 307 AD, Officina P=1, 5.74g. Officina variant of RIC-204 (R2; Officina S=2 only, citing unique coin in National Museum, Malta; figures in pediment described as "Dioscuri flanked by River-Gods"). RX: CONSERV VRB SVAE RP H, Roma seated left in six-columned temple; in pediment, standing figures of Jupiter (?) holding globe and scepter and Hercules (?) holding club and globe, each with a suppliant captive at his feet; as acroteria, standing Victories (?) holding drapery billowing over their heads. Very Rare with human figures in pediment and as acroteria. Fine	600	581. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina P=1, 6.20g. Undertype RIC-54 (c2), top type unpublished. The same type, but without the second captive at Mars' feet, also unpublished, was in Auctiones, 16 Oct. 1986, 445 = Sternberg, Nov. 1981, 865. RIC-48-50 has three Mars types with the same reverse legend, but all without captives. RX: One type overstruck on another at c. 170° rotation. Top Type: MARTI CO[MITI] AVG N MOSTP, Mars advancing right dragging captive by hair with right hand and holding trophy over shoulder with left, a second captive wearing Phrygian cap sits right at his feet, hands tied behind back. Undertype: VICTO[RIA AETERNA AV]G N MOSTP, Victory advancing left holding wreath and palm; only her two feet and portions of her dress are visible. Unpublished rev. type; interesting overstrike of rev. only, which suggests that the mint was striking these two types alternately at the same obv. die, i.e., Victory-Mars-Victory-Mars and so on in rapid succession, the use of two rev. dies at the same obv. die presumably being more efficient since a second coin could be struck while the worker with the first die removed his coin from the anvil and reached for a new planchet or (if those tasks were performed by another workman) merely raised his hammer for the next blow (a previously unpublished suggestion of the late Colin Kraay). Planchet defect on top of head. Reverse overstruck, otherwise, Near Mint State.	1500
566.	Follis, Rome, 308-310 AD, Officina S=2, 6.43g. RIC-211 (R2, citing Oxford) pl. 6 (same obv. die). OBV: Consular bust left wearing embroidered robes and holding eagle-tipped scepter. RX: CONSERV VRB SVAE RBS, Roma seated left in six-columned temple. EF. Very Rare with consular bust.	750	582. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina P=1, 7.78g. C-, RIC-. RX: MARTI VICTORI AVG N MOSTP, Mars presenting globe and suppliant Africa to Maxentius. The emperor in military dress and holding spear sits right on cuirass and shield; Mars, helmeted and holding standard, advances left to present globe to emperor; Africa wearing elephant-skin headdress and holding cornucopia kneels at the emperor's feet. Only the third known specimen of this important type commemorating Maxentius' reconquest of Africa from Alexander the tyrant, the other two, both from the same reverse die as ours, being i) Mazzini, pl. 10, d. 94 = Auctiones June 1979, 763 (made SFR 2000); ii) Swiss Credit Bern, April 1987, 991. Somewhat weakly struck, but virtually Mint State.	2850
567.	Follis, 310 AD, Officina O=4, 5.75g. RIC-215 (R3), C-59 (40Fr). RX: FEL PROCES CONS III AVG N RBO, Emperor holding wreath and scepter in quadriga of elephants left; above elephants, Victory flying right to crown emperor. Very rare type commemorating Maxentius' ceremonial inauguration of his third consulship on 1 January 310 AD. Obverse slightly doublestruck. About 50% silvering. Mint State	3500	583. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina O=4, 6.65g. RIC-54 (C2). RX: VICTORIA AETERNA AVG N MOSTQ, Victory advancing left. Silvered. Mint State	275
568.	Follis, Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina Q=4, 6.88g. RIC-265 (R). RX: FIDES MILITVM REQ, Fides standing left holding two standards. Some silvering. EF	200	584. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina P=1, 5.64g. C-, cf. RIC-56 (Officina T=3 only, R4, citing Gerin coll.), Swiss Credit Bern 1, 1983, 460 (Officina T). RX: VIRTVS AVG N MOSTP, Emperor on horse leaping right over two fallen enemies. A new officina for this extremely rare reverse type. Granular surface. Silvered. EF	2000
569.	Follis, Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina T=3, 6.10g. Unpublished variant of RIC-265 (R; Fides standing left not right; see previous lot). RX: FIDES MILITVM RET, Fides standing right holding two standards. VF. Very Rare	400	585. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina O=4, 6.52g. C-93 (20Fr, citing Gneechi coll., not recognizing that one of the captives is Africa, obverse bust allegedly draped and cuirassed). Not in RIC. RX: MARTI VICTORI AVG N REO, Mars, naked except for helmet and cloak over shoulder, standing left, head right, holding spear; at his feet, on left, a naked captive seated with hands tied behind back; on right, Africa seated, wearing elephant-skin headdress, hands also bound behind back. Another extremely rare type commemorating Maxentius' recovery of Africa from Alexander. Fine+/VG	800
570.	Follis, Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina S=2, 6.14g. RIC-, C-, Berk Photo File. Unpublished. RX: MARTI VICTORI AVG N RES, Mars presenting Victory and suppliant Africa to Maxentius. The emperor, togate, stands right holding spear and extending right hand; Mars, helmeted, stands left holding trophy and presenting Victory to emperor; Africa, wearing elephant-skin headdress, kneels left at emperor's feet. An important type commemorating Maxentius' recovery of Africa from the tyrant Alexander. Though used at Ostia with the legend VICTOR OMNIVM GENTIVM AVG N (RIC 55, R4, citing Paris), this type has not previously been known from the mint of Rome. Some areas of significant flat strike. Mint State with decent silvering.	3500	586. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina O=4, 6.65g. RIC-54 (C2). RX: VICTORIA AETERNA AVG N MOSTQ, Victory advancing left. Silvered. Mint State	275
571.	Follis, Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina O=4, 6.52g. C-93 (20Fr, citing Gneechi coll., not recognizing that one of the captives is Africa, obverse bust allegedly draped and cuirassed). Not in RIC. RX: MARTI VICTORI AVG N REO, Mars, naked except for helmet and cloak over shoulder, standing left, head right, holding spear; at his feet, on left, a naked captive seated with hands tied behind back; on right, Africa seated, wearing elephant-skin headdress, hands also bound behind back. Another extremely rare type commemorating Maxentius' recovery of Africa from Alexander. Fine+/VG	800	587. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina P=1, 5.64g. C-, cf. RIC-56 (Officina T=3 only, R4, citing Gerin coll.), Swiss Credit Bern 1, 1983, 460 (Officina T). RX: VIRTVS AVG N MOSTP, Emperor on horse leaping right over two fallen enemies. A new officina for this extremely rare reverse type. Granular surface. Silvered. EF	2000
572.	Follis, Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina P=1, 5.99g. RIC-272 (S). RIC does not separate the two different varieties of the Victory type on this and the next lot. RX: VICTORIA AVG N REP, Victory advancing left, left leg forward. Some areas of poor metal quality. EF	175	588. Follis, Obverse Brockage, 5.80g. Somewhat granular. EF	250
573.	Another; 6.57g. RX: Victory advancing left, right leg forward. A type variant of the previous lot, not distinguished by RIC. Fully silvered. Some areas of weak striking. Mint State	325	COINS STRUCK BY MAXENTIUS FOR HIS COLLEAGUES IN POWER	
574.	Follis, Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina S=2, 5.41g. Unpublished with Victory mounting globe; cf. RIC-272 (Victory advancing left without globe) and RIC-274 (Victory standing left on globe, captive seated at her feet). RX: VICTORIA AVG N RES, Victory advancing left placing foot on globe and holding wreath and palm. VF. Interesting and Extremely Rare variant.	450	586. MAXIMIANUS HERCULIUS, Second Reign; 306-308 AD, Follis, Ticinum, 307-308 AD, Officina S=2, 5.68g. RIC-92 (C). RX: CONSERV VRB SVAE ST, Roma seated within six-columned temple. Mint State	250
575.	Follis, Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina P=1, 5.26g. RIC-, C-131 (citing Tanini, 20Fr), Galerie des Monnaies, Feb. 1977, lot 690 (same dies, made SFR 1100 despite large patch of corrosion on obverse). RX: VICTORIA AVG N REP, Emperor holding spear and parazonium standing left, head right, crowned by Victory holding palm standing behind him. Reverse somewhat weakly struck. EF. Extremely Rare; apparently only the second specimen to emerge since the 18th century.	1250	587. MAXIMIANUS HERCULIUS, Second Reign; 306-308 AD, Follis, Carthage, 307 AD, Officina A=1, 6.94g. RIC-59 (C). OBV: Maximian as SEN AVG=Senior Augustus. RX: CONSERVATORES KART SVAE PKA, Carthage standing within six-columned temple. Mint State	250
576.	Follis, Ostia, 309 AD, Officina A=1, 6.74g. RIC-18 (S), C-. OBV: Laureate, cuirassed bust left, Medusa head on cuirass, holding spear over shoulder and shield. RX: AETERNITAS AVG N MOSTA, Wolf and twins standing with their horses. VF/Fine. Very Rare bust type (RIC seems wrong to rate it only "scarce.").	300	588. Another; 6.10g. EF	200
577.	Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina O=4, 6.23g. C-9 (citing Gneechi coll.), cf. RIC-37 (bust type apparently misdescribed, Officina T=3 only, R3, citing BM). OBV: Heroic deep bare bust left seen from back holding shield and spear. RX: AETERNITAS AVG N MOSTQ, Castor and Pollux, stars on their heads, standing with their horses. A new officina for this very rare heroic bust type. Fine	750	589. CONSTANTINE I as CAESAR (306-307 AD)	
578.	Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina Q=4, 6.00g. cf. RIC-39 (Officina T=3 only, R3, citing BM), C-18 (20Fr, also citing BM). RX: AETERNITAS AVG N MOSTO, She-wolf standing right looking back and suckling twins. A new officina for this very rare rev. type. Red patination/Brown.	1500	Follis, Aquileia, 307 AD, Officina Γ=3, 6.87g. RIC-117 (S). RX: CONSERV VRB SVAE AΩΓ, Roma seated within six-columned temple; wreath in pediment. Mint State	500
579.	Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina T=3, 6.57g. RIC-43 (R2), C-15 (20Fr, citing a private collection). RX: AETERNITAS AVG N MOSTT, Fides standing left holding two standards. Very Rare; normally this type was		590. Follis, Rome, 307 AD, Officina O=4, 5.64g. RIC-164 (R). RX: CONSERVATORES VRB SVAE RO, Roma seated front, head left, in six-columned temple. Near Mint State	350
			591. Another; 7.14g. RIC-200 (C). RX: Wreath in pediment. EF	300
			592. Another; 6.49g. EF/VF+	250
			593. Another; 5.97g. RIC-203 (R). Full silvering. Mint State	500
			594. Follis, Carthage, 307 AD, Officina Δ=4, 6.14g. RIC-61 (C). RX: CONSERVATORES KART SVAE PKΔ, Carthage holding fruits in both hands standing left in temple. Silvered. Near Mint State	400
			595. Another; 6.54g. Silvered. Near Mint State	400
			596. Another; 5.51g. EF	250
			597. CONSTANTINE I THE GREAT; 307-337 AD, Follis, Ticinum, 307-308 AD, Officina S=2, 7.02g. RIC-99 (R). RX: VIRTVS PERPETVA AVG ST, Hercules standing left, club leaning against left leg, wrestling with Nemean Lion. Obverse somewhat weakly struck. Silvered. Mint State	750
			598. CONSTANTINE I THE GREAT; 307-377 AD, Follis, Aquileia, 307-310 AD, Officina Γ=3, 6.25g. RIC-121c (S). RX: CONSERV VRB SVAE AΩΓ, Roma seated in six-columned temple; cross in pediment. Mint State	400
			599. COMMEMORATIVE COINS STRUCK BY MAXENTIUS	
			DIVUS MAXIMIANUS HERACLIUS; Died 310 AD, Follis struck by his son Maxentius (306-312 AD), Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina S=2, 5.52g. RIC-244 (S; allegedly "with urns in side-niches," probably a misdescription of the fences), C-19 (8Fr). OBV: IMP MAXENTIVS DIVO MAXIMIANO PATRI, Veiled head right. RX: AETERNAE MEMORIAE RES, Domed, four-columned temple with fences between the two outer columns on each side. EF/VF. Rare	500
			600. Another; 6.41g. RIC-251 (R), C-18 (15Fr; citing the coin-dealer Rollin). RX: Six-columned temple. Obverse flatly struck at top of head. Silvered. Otherwise, Good EF	300

601. **DIVUS MAXIMIANUS HERACLIUS**; Died 310 AD, Follis struck by his son Maxentius (306-312 AD), Ostia, 310-312 AD, Officina P=1, 5.57g. RIC-25 (R2), C-14 (6Fr). OBV: DIVO MAXIMIANO PATRI MAXENTIVS AVG, Veiled head right. RX: AETERNA MEMORIA MOSTP, Six-columned temple, right door ajar. EF/VF 250

602. **DIVUS MAXIMIANUS HERACLIUS**; Died 310 AD, Follis struck by his son Maxentius (306-312 AD), Ostia, 310-312 AD, Officina T=3, 6.33g. RIC-26 (R; officina T cited only from Voetter's Gerin catalogue), C-17 (15Fr; citing Gneechi). OBV: IMP MAXENTIVS DIVO MAXIMIANO PATRI, Veiled head right. RX: AETERNA MEMORIA MOSTT, Domed, six-columned shrine; shields on and above doors. Some red incrustation on obverse and reverse. EF. Rare 650

603. **DIVUS CONSTANTIUS I (Died 306 AD)**
Follis struck by Maxentius, 306-312 AD, Aquileia, 307-310 AD, Officina P=1, 6.73g. RIC-127 corr (S). OBV: DIVO CONSTANTIO AVG, Veiled head right. RX: MEMORIA DIVI CONSTANTI AQP, Eagle atop altar enclosure. Some flatness on beard. Considerable silvering. Near Mint State 450

604. Another; 6.37g. Mint State 550

605. Follis struck by Maxentius, 306-312 AD, Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina S=2, 5.90g. RIC-245 (S), C-6 (20Fr; citing Copenhagen). OBV: IMP MAXENTIVS DIVO CONSTANTIO COGN, Veiled head right. RX: AETERNAE MEMORIAE RES, Domed, four-columned temple; fences between the two outer columns on each side, and grates at the tops of the double doors. Very Rare type, apparently unpublished with the fences and grates on the rev. Fully silvered. Mint State 1500

606. Follis struck by Maxentius, 306-312 AD, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina Q=4, 6.77g. RIC-28A (R4; Officina S only, quoting Elberling collection). OBV: DIVO CONSTANTIO ADFINI MAXENTIVS AVG, Veiled head right. RX: AETERNA MEMORIA MOSTQ, Domed, six-columned temple. Second recorded specimen of the type and from a new officina. Extremely rare. VF+ 1000

607. Follis struck by Maxentius, 306-312 AD, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina P=1, 5.98g. RIC-29 (R2), C-2 (8Fr). OBV: IMP MAXENTIVS DIVO CONSTANTIO ADFINI, Veiled head right. RX: AETERNA MEMORIA MOSTP, Domed, six-columned temple. VF/EF. Very Rare 900

608. Another; Officina S=2, 7.07g. RIC cites Officina S only from Voetter's Gerin catalogue. EF. Very Rare 1000

609. Another; Officina Q=4, 6.08g. Some weakness at top of head. EF. Very Rare 1200

610. **DIVUS GALERIUS (Died 311 AD)**
Follis struck by Maxentius (306-312 AD), Rome, c. 311 AD, Officina O=4, 5.88g. RIC-246 (R) var. OBV: DIVO MAXIMIANO IVN AVG, Veiled head right. RX: AETERNAE MEMORIAE REO, Temple with plain walls, 2 columns supporting pediment above double doors which are closed; a disk (shield?) on the wall above each column. Unpublished with columns supporting pediment above doors, and doors closed (usually one door is half open). Virtually Mint State. 1200

611. Follis struck by Maxentius (306-312 AD), Rome, 311-312 AD, Officina O=4, 6.87g. RIC-248 (S), C-5 (6Fr). OBV: IMP MAXENTIVS DIVO MAXIMIANO SOCERO, Veiled head right. RX: AETERNAE MEMORIAE REO, Domed, four-columned temple; fences between the outer two columns on each side. Mint State with silvering. 750

612. Another; 6.21g. EF 650

613. Follis struck by Maxentius (306-312 AD), Rome, c. 311 AD, Officina Q=4, 6.83g. RIC-248 var; unpublished with griffins and Victories between the columns, and volutes on the roof. OBV: IMP MAXENTIVS DIVO MAXIMIANO SOCERO, Veiled head right. RX: AETERNAE MEMORIAE REQ, Four-columned temple, one door half open, wreath above doors; between outer columns on each side, Griffin seated below panel showing Victory standing; roof of temple ends left and right in volutes. Some incrustation on obverse. EF 2000

614. Follis struck by Maxentius (306-312 AD), Rome, 311-312 AD, Officina T=3, 6.80g. RIC-255 (R; officina T cited only from the Gerin collection), C-. OBV: IMP MAXENTIVS DIVO MAXIMIANO SOCERO, Veiled head right. RX: [AETERNA]E MEMORIAE RET, Domed, six-columned temple. Near Mint State with silvering. Rare 400

615. Another; Officina O=4, 6.77g. Virtually Mint State 500

616. Another; 7.15g. EF with silvering. 350

617. Follis struck by Maxentius (306-312 AD), Ostia, 311-312 AD, Officina S=2, 5.65g. RIC-30 (S), RIC cites Officina S only from the Gerin collection, C-2 (6Fr). OBV: DIVO MAXIMIANO SOCERO MAXENTIVS AVG, Head veiled right. RX: AETERNA MEMORIA MOSTS, Domed, six-columned temple, with shields on and above its doors. VF+ 250

618. Another; Officina O=4, 6.55g. Shields on but not above doors. Full silvering and well-struck. Mint State 550

619. Follis struck by Maxentius (306-312 AD), Ostia, 311-312 AD, Officina P=1, 6.09g. RIC-31 (S), C-4 (6Fr). OBV: Same as lot #613. RX: Same as lot #617, but without the shields. Silvered. VF 300

620. Another; 5.44g. Shields on and above doors. Beard weakly struck. About EF/Choice EF 450

621. **ROMULUS, Son of Maxentius (Died 309 AD)**
Follis, Rome, 309-310 AD, Officina S=2, 7.05g. RIC-207 (C). RX: AETERNAE MEMORIAE RBS, Domed shrine without columns. Silvered. About EF 550

622. Another; Officina Q=4, 5.95g. Fully silvered. Mint State 1500

623. Follis, Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina P=1, 6.70g. RIC-249 (R). OBV: Long legend naming Maxentius. RX: AETERNAE MEMORIAE REP, Domed, four-columned shrine, with fences between columns left and right of central doors. EF 1000

624. Follis, Rome, 310-312 AD, 7.04g. RIC-249 (R) with note 5 mentioning specimens with statues in side-niches in BM, Oxford, and Vienna. OBV: Same as lot #623. RX: AETERNAE MEMORIAE REP(?), Domed, four-columned shrine, triangular pediment above doors, niches left and right of door, possibly containing statues, a fence at the bottom of each niche, and a semi-circular grate above. Fine/VF 1100

625. Fully silvered. Mint State SOLD

626. Follis, Rome, 310-312 AD, Officina P=1, 5.89g. RIC-257 (S). RX: AETERNAE MEMORIAE [R]EP, Domed shrine without columns. Choice EF 1100

627. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina P=1, 5.74g. RIC-33 (C). OBV: Long legend naming Maxentius. RX: AETERNA MEMORIA MOSTP, Domed, six-columned shrine. Silvered. About EF/Mint State 1100

628. Another; 6.09g. Shields on and above doors of temple. Incuse portrait and traces of incuse obverse legend on reverse from die-clashing. Large flan. VF 650

629. Another; Officina S=2, 5.52g. Faint traces of clashed dies on reverse. Flan ragged at bottom. Fully silvered. Mint State 1500

630. Another; Officina T=3, 5.91g. RX: Shields on and above doors. Some silvering. Near Mint State 1100

631. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina S=2, 5.83g. RIC-, Unpublished combination of obv. as RIC-33 (long legend naming Maxentius) and rev. as RIC-34 (shine without columns). OBV: Long legend naming Maxentius. RX: AETERNA MEMORIA MOSTS, Domed shrine without columns. Fine/VF 500

632. Follis, Ostia, 309-312 AD, Officina P=1, 6.91g. RIC-34 (C). RX: AETERNAE MEMORIAE MOSTP, Domed shrine without columns. No silvering. Mint State/EF 1000

633. Another; Officina S=2, 6.46g. Near Mint State/Mint State 1175

634. Another; Officina Q=4, 6.51g. Near EF 800

THE OPPONENTS OF MAXENTIUS

635. **ALEXANDER**; c. 308-309 AD, Follis, Carthage, 5.47g. RIC-73 (R4; citing BM and Jameson-340), C-13 (300Fr). OBV: IMP ALEXANDER PF AVG, Head laureate right. RX: VICTORIA ALEXANDRI AVG N PK, Victory advancing left. 6th recorded and finest. EF though slightly porous as normal. Extremely Rare 7500

636. **CONSTANTINE I THE GREAT**; 307-337 AD, Reduced Follis, Rome, 312-313 AD, Officina T=3, 2.86g. RIC-303 (R2; Officina S=2, citing Gerin catalogue), but new officina, C-318 (40Fr, citing Tanini and Asselin collection.). OBV: Bust laureate, cuirassed right. RX: LIBERATORI VRBIS SVAE RT, Roma seated front, head left, in six-columned temple. Very Rare type commemorating Constantine's elimination of Maxentius and conquest of Rome by copying Maxentius' commonest coin type, which had been labeled "Preserver of his City," with new legend naming Constantine "Liberator of his City." VF/EF 1250

637. **CONSTANTINE I THE GREAT**; 307-337 AD, Reduced Follis, Rome, 312-313 AD, Officina S=2, 3.18g. RIC-304 (R2; Officina T=3, citing Voetter), but new officina, C-318 (40Fr). OBV: Bust laureate, draped, and cuirassed right. RX: LIBERATO[RI VR]BIS SVAE RS, Roma seated in six-columned temple. A bust and officina variant of the preceding lot. Extremely rare, Poor 200

BYZANTINE BRONZE

638. **MAURICE**; 582-602 AD, 4 Pentanummia, Cherson. Berk-460. Green patina. VF 2500

639. NO LOT.

640. **HERACLIUS**; 610-641 AD, Seleucia Mint, Rare Officina Δ. Only 5 coins recorded from this officina. EF 750

641. **CONSTANTINE IV**; 668-685 AD, Follis, Constantinople, Unpublished Officina A=1. Berk-716, Hahn-78. VF 750

642. **CONSTANTINE IV**; 668-685 AD, Follis, Constantinople, Officina "A." Berk-718, Hahn-80. Strong portrait. Design almost fully rendered. Near EF 2500

643. **JUSTINIAN II, First Reign**; 685-695 AD, Follis, 685-686 AD, Year-1, 9.01g. Berk-752A (this coin). OBV: Crowned bust facing wearing military attire and holding globus cruciger. This remarkable coin is the only year 1 follis of Justinian II and the only follis to show him in military dress which commemorates the first issues of his father, Constantine IV. Mint State. Unique. 5000

644. **THEODORE MANKAPHAS, Usurper of Philadelphia**; 1189-1190 AD, Billon Trachea, Philadelphia. Grierson, "Byzantine Coins" 1982, pp. 235-236. EF but miserable as usual. 300

GREEK BRONZE

SICILY

645. **AKRAGAS**; c. 406 BC, Hemilitron. Calciati-11. RX: Vine leaf between claws. Green patination. EF/VF 450

646. **AKRAGAS**; 406 BC, Hemilitron. Calciati-40. RX: Conch-shell and Sepia. Green patination. About EF 450

647. **CENTORIPAE**; 344-336 BC, Litra, 32.37g. Calciati-1/3 (this coin). Ex Leu 6 May 1973 #140, Ex Virzi coll. OBV: Head of Persephone left. RX: Panther with forelegs raised and back arched, KENTOPITIINΩN. This coin is one of the finest known Centoripae bronzes. We feel it is like a decadadrachm in bronze having the exact head of Arethusa of Euainetos on the obverse. On the reverse, a wonderful spotted panther. EF 6000

648. **GELA**; Before 405 BC. Calciati-59, Grose-2267. OBV: Demeter three-quarters facing wearing wheat wreath. RX: Bearded river-god Gelas with short horn and protruding bull's ear. Olive patination. EF 2000

649. **HIMERA**; 430 BC, Onkia. Calciati-11. Leu 28, 1981 #25 (SFR 6,300).

650.	Second recorded. Green patination. Mint State	2850
651.	HIMERA ; c. 420 BC, Hemilitron. Calciati-27. OBV: Naked youth blowing shell and holding caduceus, seated on goat prancing right; below, letter E.. RX: Nike advancing left, wings spread, holding aplustre in right hand. Six pellets in field to left. IMEPAION . Excellent detail. EF with shallow pits. 1000	
652.	SYRACUSE ; 415 BC. Calciati-19 fr 2. Signed EV by Eukleidas. OBV: Female head to left wearing earrings, hair bound in sphendone. RX: Wheel of four spokes. In upper part, ΣYPA, in lower part, dolphins. Artist signed. Rather remarkable. About EF	2500
653.	SYRACUSE ; 415 BC. Calciati-19 fr 4. Signed ΦPI by Phrygillios. OBV: Female head to left wearing earrings, hair bound in sphendone. RX: Wheel of four spokes. In upper parts, ΣYPA, in lower parts, dolphins. Artist signed. VF/EF	2000
654.	SYRACUSE ; 410 BC Onwards. Calciati-29. OBV: Head of Arethusa modeled after Kimon's masterpiece. RX: Octopus. Wonderful miniature face and head. Olive patination. EF	1200
655.	SYRACUSE ; From 395 BC. Drachm. Calciati-62. OBV: Athena in Corinthian helmet. RX: Sea-Star between two dolphins. Exquisite example of this common coin. Fully struck and fully detailed. EF	800
656.	ALAESA, Alliance Coinage ; c. 340 BC, Hemilitron. BM-3, Leu 1973 #100. OBV: Nymph Sikelia. RX: Torch between two stalks of barley. Struck by Timoleon to resist Carthaginian invasion. About EF/VF. Very Rare	2000
657.	MACEDONIA, ANONYMOUS ; AE 16. SNG Evelpides-1468. OBV: Head of Heracles clad in lion's skin to left, in center of Macedonian shield. RX: Macedonian helmet between letters BA. Highly unusual 3/4-facing head of Alexander/Heracles in center of shield. VF/EF	200
658.	MACEDONIA, OLYNTHOS, Coinage of the Chalkidian League ; 420-392 BC, Tetrobol. BM-18. Hlgh relief. OBV: Head of Apollo. EF	250
659.	THRACE, PANTICAPAION ; 4th c. BC, AE 28. BM-16. OBV: Pan. RX: Head and neck of bull. Very nice type. Near Mint State	150
660.	ATTICA, ATHENS ; 220-83 BC, 1.84g. Grose-3534, Svoronos pg. 107 #55-66. OBV: Cicada. RX: Amphora, ΑΘΕ around. Extremely Rare Athenian issue. Better than anything in Svoronos. Planchet irregularities in reverse. EF/VF	1200
661.	CORCYRA ; 350-300 BC, AE 21. BM-182. OBV: Dionysus holding thyrsus on springing panther. RX: Satyr emptying an amphora into another amphora. Stunning types on both sides. VF/VF+	650
662.	PHRYGIA, APAMEIA ; 133-48 BC, AE 24. BM-44. OBV: Bust of Athena with aegis and Corinthian helmet. RX: Eagle flying above Maeander symbol; on either side, caps of Dioscuri with star above. Hlgh relief bust of Athena on obverse. Near Mint State	200
663.	SYRIA, ANTIOCHUS X ; 94-83 BC, AE 21. BM-3. OBV: Diademed head of Antiochus X. RX: Caps of the Dioscuri. Nice portrait of Antiochus. Olive patina with yellow earth adhering to surfaces. VF	100
664.	Another; Strong portrait of Antiochus in somewhat high relief. Olive patination. EF	200
665.	PHOENICIA, TYRE ; c. 98/9-155/6 AD, AE 25. BM-331. OBV: Melquart right. RX: Club downwards, within wreath. Rather remarkable bronze coin with exact head of Melquart as shown on shekels of Tyre. VF	350

ROMAN PROVINCIAL

665.	PANORMUS, AUGUSTUS ; 27 BC-14 AD. RPC-641. RX: Triskeles with Medusa in center. Highly interesting type. OBV: Portrait of Augustus. VF/EF	400
666.	AFRICA, UTICA, TIBERIUS ; 14-37 AD, Middle Bronze, 13.09g. RPC-733. RX: C VIB MARSO PR COS DR CAE Q PRT G RVFVS FC DD PP, Livia seated right. Green patination. EF/VF	300
667.	AFRICA, COLONIA IULIA PIA PATERNA, TIBERIUS ; AE 37, 27.72g. RPC-768. OBV: TI CAE DIVI AVG F AVG IMP [VI]II COS IIII, Head bare left. RX: PERMIS P CORNELI DOLABELLAE PROCOS G CAS DD CPI, Mercury seated left on rock. Rare. One of the small group of provincial coins that record that they were struck "By permission of the Proconsul," i.e., the governor of the province in question. Four dings in obverse in front of Tiberius' face. Excellent surfaces. Some scrapes on relief. VF	650
668.	SAMARIA, NEAPOLIS, PHILIP I and PHILIP II ; 244-249 AD, AE 27, c. 247-248 AD, 15.03g. BM-133. OBV: Jugate heads of Philip I and Philip II. RX: Naked warrior facing seated woman; between, Mount Gerizim above star and spear. Stunning Judaic portrait of the Arabs Philip I and Philip II on a Jewish coin. A wonderful Christmas gift. Obverse striations were done in preparation of the planchet before the coin was struck. EF/VF	900
669.	SYRIA, TYRE, GETA ; 209-211 AD, Tetradrachm. Bell.-300. OBV: AVT KAI ΤΕΤΑC CEB, Head laureate right. RX: Eagle, head left, on club, murex shell between legs. EF/VF	450
670.	SYRIA, ANTIOCH, GORDIAN III ; 238-244 AD, Tetradrachm, 241-244 AD, 12.29g. BM-501. About EF	200
671.	PHILIP I ; 244-249 AD, Syrian Tetradrachm Struck at Rome (MON VRB), 12.60g. BM-507. Rare type. Near Mint State	500

ROMAN EGYPT

672.	NERO ; 54-68 AD, Tetradrachm, Alexandria, Year 3=56 AD. Curtis-133, BM-119. RX: Octavia. Fine/VF	250
673.	VITELLIUS ; 68-69 AD, Tetradrachm, Alexandria, Year 1=69 AD. Ex Curtis coll-245, BM-218. Purchased from Frederick S. Knoblock 5/64. About VF. Very Rare	700
674.	HADRIAN ; 117-138 AD, Tetradrachm, Alexandria, Year 6. Ex Curtis. BM-, M-1017. OBV: Hadrian right with crescent in front. RX: Harpocrates standing left. The reverse of this coin is a plate coin in Col. Curtis' book.	

675.	VF	450
676.	AELIUS as CAESAR ; 136-138 AD, Tetradrachm, Alexandria, c. 137 AD=Year 21, 11.90g. Curtis-566. RX: Homonoia at altar. Purchased from Coin Galleries 11/69. EF though neck weakly struck and legends weakly struck. Very Rare	500
677.	FAUSTINA JUNIOR, Wife of Marcus Aurelius ; Tetradrachm, Alexandria, Year 17=154 AD. Ex Curtis-695A, BM-, M-2203. cf. NR Oct 1946 p. 127 #6. RX: Tyche reclining. VF	400
678.	SEVERUS ALEXANDER as Caesar under Elagabalus ; 222 AD, Tetradrachm, Alexandria, Year 5=222 AD. Curtis-1037, BM-1581. Purchased from C. Blom 11/63. Fine+/VF	350
679.	SEVERUS ALEXANDER ; 222-235 AD, Tetradrachm, Alexandria, Year 12=233 AD. Curtis-1107 var, BM-1682. RX: Wolf and twins. Purchased from B.A. Seaby 4/61 #392. VF	300
680.	BALBINUS ; 238 AD, Tetradrachm, Year 1. Ex Curtis-1215, BM-1847. VF	400
681.	PHILIP II ; 247-249 AD, Tetradrachm, Alexandria, Year 3=249 AD. Ex BBB 3/65. BM-2049. RX: Serapis standing. Good VF	150
682.	MACRIANUS ; 260-261 AD, Tetradrachm, Year 1. Curtis-1563, BM-2300. Purchased from Frederick S. Knoblock. VF	625
683.	CLAUDIUS II GOTHICUS ; 268-270 AD, Tetradrachm, Alexandria, Year 2=269 AD. Curtis-1717, BM-2328, Milne-4244. Purchased from F.S. Knoblock 7/64. EF	285
684.	CLAUDIUS II GOTHICUS ; 268-270 AD, Tetradrachm, Alexandria, Year 2=269 AD. Ex Curtis coll-1660, BM-2380. RX: Bust of Alexandria. Purchased from B.A. Seaby 3/61. VF/About EF	175

Constantine the Great Dedication Medallions of May 11, 330 A.D.

One of the most important dates in the history of western civilization -- May 11, 330 A.D. -- is also a significant numismatic date.

On that day, Constantine the Great presided at ceremonies where specifically-struck silver coins/medallions were distributed to dignitaries at ceremonies establishing Constantinople as the capital of Constantine's now Christian empire. One of those ancient Roman coins, previously unknown for more than 1,600 years, recently came to light: the medallion with the Roma reverse.

Constantine the Great was born Gaius Flavius Valerius Constantinus February 27, 272 or 273 A.D. at Naissus which is in present-day Croatia. He lived with Diocletian as a political hostage to assure the loyalty of his father Constantius Chlorus, but became a favorite of the emperor. In 305 when the new Caesars were appointed, Constantine was a high-ranking staff officer with Diocletian, but was passed over to his great unhappiness. His father Constantius Chlorus was now Augustus, so Constantine left to join his father in England. When Constantius Chlorus died at York on July 25, 306 shortly after his arrival, Constantine received the rank of Caesar. By 307 when he was raised to Augustus, there were three other Augusti: Galerius, Severus II, and Maxentius. By 310 there were six Augusti including Constantine. The other five were Galerius, Maxentius, Alexander the Tyrant, Maximinus Daza, and Licinius; confusing and far too crowded.

In 312, on the eve of the battle of the Milvian Bridge, Constantine said he had a dream. In it he saw the Christian symbol chi-rho in Greek letters along with the words "HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS," which means "by this sign you will conquer." On October 28, 312 Constantine met Maxentius at the Milvian Bridge near Rome. Constantine's armies were carrying the Christian standards inscribed HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS he had seen in his dream and defeated Maxentius who was thrown from the Milvian bridge while retreating and drowned. After this battle Constantine became a champion of Christianity.

The vision that Constantine had concerning his sighting of the chi-rho and the words HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS was depicted on an ancient coin only once. The occasion was when the old general Vetrano declared himself Augustus to protect the Empire for one of the sons of Constantine the Great, Constantius II, from the usurpers Magnentius and Decentius. The scene shows Constantine the Great being crowned by Victory, with a standard before him on which is a chi-rho. The legend HOC SIGNO VICTOR ERIS is around the scene. These coins were issued in the name of Constantius II as well as Vetrano. The image of the event that convinced Constantine to champion Christianity 38 years earlier was thought important enough for Vetrano to use it as a basis for the legitimacy of Constantius II's claim to the empire.

By 313 Constantine was emperor of the west and Licinius emperor of the east, but being one of two emperors was not good enough for either of these men. By 323, after ten years of warring, Licinius seemed resigned to joint rule when he made the mistake of judging Christians to be enemies and spies who lived under his rule. He executed a number of bishops and burned their churches. This gave Constantine just the opening he needed. After several victories, he finally defeated Licinius at Chrysopolis on September 18, 323, just outside Calchedon, becoming the sole ruler of the Roman Empire. To commemorate his victory, he took the title "TRIUMPHATOR," "The Great." After the battle, Constantia, half-sister of Constantine the Great and wife of Licinius, with Eusebius, the bishop of Nicomedia, came to Constantine's camp requesting that Licinius be allowed to live out his days as a private citizen. Constantine agreed to spare his life so Licinius came in person and performed homage to Constantine, acknowledged him as the master of the empire, and sought the pardon which he received. But in less than a year, he hanged Licinius and his son Licinius II anyway. Possibly, two civil wars with Licinius was enough.

After the execution of Licinius in 324, pagan sacrifice was forbidden in

the east, and the treasures of pagan temples were confiscated with the loot used to build churches. In 324 Constantine began to transform the old city of Byzantium into a new Christian capital named Constantinopolis, or "City of Constantine," after himself. It was so Christian that Constantine forbade the veneration of pagan statues in the city. He even changed a statue of the goddess Rhea, for example, who had been holding a cat in her hands. He had the cat removed and placed her hands into the praying position. This new city, four times the size of the old Greek city, was to counterbalance the pagan city of Rome with churches and basilicas.

On May 11, 330, the new Rome, Constantinople, the new capital of the Empire, a Christian capital, was dedicated; a capital that would last for another 1123 years. The exact date of the consecration of May 11 was chosen on the advice of astrologers. If there is any question as to if Constantine was in Constantinople at the time, his movements are very well documented. In his book *The New Empire of Diocletian and Constantine*, Timothy D. Barnes quotes ancient sources, in this case *The Theodosian Code*, compiled by Theodosius II in approximately 430 A.D., that place Constantine at Bessapara on February 22 of 330 A.D. and then brought him to Constantinople in the Spring of 330 A.D. According to *Scriptores originum Constantinopolitanarum*, Constantine arrived in Constantinople in early April 330 AD and stays until June 30, 331 A.D. when he leaves to visit Nicomedia. Preceding the final day of dedication there were forty days of celebration. In a pivotal ceremony in the hippodrome, Constantine was all but worshipped. Quoting from Ramsey MacMullen's *Constantine*, page 150: "On the closing day of the ceremonies, a parade of soldiers in dress uniform, bearing white candles and escorting a golden statue of Fortuna of Constantinople on a wagon, moved through crowds and acclamations along the avenue to the Hippodrome, circled it, and stopped before the imperial box. Constantine rose from his seat to hail the image and commanded it to be placed in a new chapel with a matching Tyche of Rome ... Festivities ended with horses races, and publication of coin reliefs depicting Constantinople with a ship, as queen of the seas." That event was repeated by future emperors on May 11 as a Founder's Day celebration for hundreds of years. The two medallion types bear images of the statues of the goddesses Roma and Constantinopolis which were venerated on that day.

According to Jocelyn Toynbee and other sources, to help celebrate this event, 5-siliqua metallic silver coins were struck at the mint in Constantinople. It was the usual custom that important coin issues, once inaugurated, were then struck at many other mints throughout the Empire. This was not so in this special case for the mint at Constantinople was the only one used. These coins were issued just for the dedication ceremony of May 11, 330 A.D. It was also the custom that metallic coins were distributed by the emperor or other important personages. In this case if it were no different, and there is no reason to think it was, Constantine the Great himself could have handed out these commemorative coins personally. This is the only time in ancient history that a coin can be placed in the hand or at least in the presence of a great man on a great day in history. According to Patrick Bruun, writing for the British Museum in *Roman Imperial Coinage*, "The foundation of Constantinople has rightly been regarded as one of the turning points of Roman history, not to say western civilization."

Let us put the importance of the event on May 11 into historical perspective to see what impact it has on people living today, comparing it to other highly important events in ancient history that have long-reaching effects and the coins issued to commemorate these events if any. Our first moment is the invention of coinage by the Greeks in about 700 B.C. in Ionia. Certainly the invention of coinage was one of the most relevant events in the west as it affected commerce, but there were no coins issued to commemorate that event. The next event would be the Greeks defeating the Persians at the battle of Marathon in 490 B.C. preventing the heavy influence of the east coming to Europe. There were coins issued to commemorate this event in the form of the decadrachms of Athens, which have sold for up to 875,000 SFR, though they are not worth that today. Another event is Alexander the Great and his near-conquest of the known world. There are tens of thousands of coins related to that event, but no single issue of pinnacle importance. The next event, though it came before Alexander, was the founding of Rome by Romulus and Remus. They struck no commemorative medallion at their founding ceremony because they probably never existed, but those who founded Rome did no such thing either. Another event is the assassination of Julius Caesar on the Ides of March, 44 B.C. which led to the establishment of the Roman Empire under Augustus. The event is commemorated by the Eid-Mar denarii and aurei. The better of the two aurei recorded sold for about 475,000 SFR, and of the 80 or so Eid-Mar denarii that exist, one of the best sold several years ago for 160,000 SFR, and mediocre specimens sell today for approximately \$40,000. The establishment of the Roman Empire was of course highly important, but if Caesar or Augustus or Brutus had not done it, someone else would have. The final event that I see as pivotal in ancient history to modern times is of course the May 11, 330 A.D. conversion of the Roman Empire from pagan to Christian, coinciding with the dedication of Constantinople. The medallions we offer here were part of that event, and given out on that exact day. The importance of that event to people living today is immeasurable. After its establishment as the state religion, Christianity became a politically correct qualification, and in time a political necessity, to hold a post in the government, let alone to avoid persecution as a non-Christian. How many Christians did this event create? And what a contrast to just 20 years earlier when that same state under Galerius vigorously persecuted those same Christians! Also, did the establishment of a Christian empire in the east act

as a buffer to keep Europe largely Christian, rather than Muslim? In other words, I see the events of May 11, 330 A.D. as the most important moment in ancient history, judging from its effects on people living today.

Constantine the Great became an adherent and champion of Christianity in 312 A.D. He spent his life trying to promote Christianity and erase paganism. He did not take baptism until he was on his deathbed because, as part of his personal makeup, Constantine the Great, the complete politician, never wanted to put himself in an irreversible position. To graphically illustrate Constantine's feelings about Christianity, we need only to look at his method of interment. He was buried in a sarcophagus next to twelve empty sarcophagi that represented the twelve apostles, with himself as the thirteenth apostle, at the Church of the Holy Apostles in Constantinople.

The discovery medallion of the Roma type weighs 17.88 grams and portrays a diademed Constantine the Great on the obverse with a seated Roma on the reverse. She wears a plumed helmet, a chiton, and holds a spear in her left hand and a globe in her right; to her left rests a tall shield. Running down either side of Roma, in two lines, is the legend that would normally be on the obverse; "DN CONSTANTINVS" left and "MAX TRIVMF AVG" right with "M CONSS" below her. The translation of this legend is "Our Lord Constantine the Great, triumphant Augustus," and "MONETA or mint of Constantinople, workshop six." The title "triumfator" refers to Constantine the Great's victory over Licinius at Chrysopolis as a result of which he gained control of Byzantium and the rest of the east, and so was able to found and build his new Christian capital at the site far away from pagan Rome and its pagan Senate. The title is therefore highly relevant to the dedication ceremony of A.D. 330, and, in the entire coinage of Constantine the Great, it occurs only on the Roma medallion and the previously known six showing Constantinopolis. The S, or sixth officina, refers to the team of mint personnel who actually struck the coin.

In European museums are six medallions, plus a seventh from a 1979 Leu sale that was previously in our stock, that are exactly the same as the new Roma pieces except that, instead of Roma, they all show the city goddess Constantinopolis who wears a turret on her head and rests her foot on the prow of a ship. She holds no spear or shield. Interestingly, the legend on the Roma reverse begins to the left and continues to the right of the figure, whereas on the Constantinopolis medallions, the legend runs from right to left. On later gold coins and on stone reliefs, these two personifications appear: Roma, the embodiment of the Empire, to the left, and Constantinopolis, the city goddess, on the right. This reinforces my opinion that these metallic coins were given out in pairs at the dedication ceremony. The Roma medallions were expected or thought to possibly exist, but were totally unknown until now; We refer to them as Roma types because a second set of medallions appeared probably from the same site as the Roma discovery medallion.

The six previously recorded sister medallions of Constantinopolis have been in museums starting about 200 years ago. The following list records where they are and when they came to their respective institutions.

Constantine the Great Medallions with the Constantinopolis Reverse

1. Workshop B, 16.81g, BERLIN. Acquired 1875.
Published Friedländer Zeitschrift für Num. 3, 1876.
2. Workshop D, 16.66g, COPENHAGEN. Acquired before 1820.
Published by RAMUS in his catalogue of the collection in that year, whence Cohen 135.
3. Workshop D, 15.15g, ROME, Gnechi Collection. Acquired c. 1900.
Published by Gnechi in his corpus of medallions in 1912.
4. Workshop V, 15.00g, MILAN, Brera Collection
Published by Cohen 136 in 1888.
5. Workshop Z, 15.48g, BERLIN. Acquired 1925, from the ducal collection in KASSEL, entered that collection c. 1760-1785.
Published by L. Völkel in a monograph in 1801.
6. Workshop I, 17.50g, TRIER. Found near Trier in 1814.
Published by Friedländer, Zeitschrift für Numismatik 3, 1875, and earlier by von Florencourt.
7. Workshop Z, 19.08g. Leu, May 1979, Lot #383. Private collection, U.S.A.
8. No officina mark, 17.62g. Berk Stock.

Constantine the Great Medallions with the Roma Reverse

1. Workshop S, 17.88g. Private Collection, U.S.A., Discovery coin.
2. Workshop S, 16.99g. Berk Stock,

While these ten medallions, eight of the Constantinople type and two of the Roma type, are described as 5-siliqua medallions, their weight varies by at least 4 grams from the lightest to the heaviest which would indicate that even though we denominate them in coin terms, they were ceremonial medallions given out to mark an important event, but not intended to be used specifically as money. Otherwise, the weights would have been more carefully controlled.

To sum up, the pair of medallions we offer now are the finest known pair of only two pairs of medallions possible. The fact that when the 3 medallions (2 Rome, 1 Constantinopolis) came to light, they were not accompanied by a large hoard of Constantinian silver. This would strongly indicate that they were not part of a military treasury but rather more likely came from the grave of a nobleman who in all probability would have attended a VIP ceremony where these medallions were distributed. It is our feeling that this pair of medallions that we offer now are two of the most important numismatic

pieces in existence, and had they been properly published and venerated for over a century like most other numismatic rarities, their value would be in the several millions of dollars.

The pair of medallions (one with a Roma reverse, one with a Constantinopolis reverse) we now offer are the only ones on the market and the finest known. Mint State. The pair of medallions are offered at the fixed price of \$375,000

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ANTIQUITIES

Egyptian Material

The scarab, one of the most ancient and best known types of Egyptian amulets, is an amulet in the form of the native Scarabaeus, or dung beetle. Considered symbolic of life, death and rebirth, the scarab was a central feature of the Egyptian religion.

685. Scarab Plaque; Middle Kingdom (2040-1783 B.C.) Steatite. The front of the plaque is carved with a hawk-headed deity and solar disk. The plaque reverses to "Amon Re" written so as it could be read from either right to left or left to right. Vertically pierced. 14 mm. long 235
 686. Scarab; Middle Kingdom (2040-1784 B.C.) Whitened Steatite. The inscription is composed of an Eye of Horus, a 'KHA' sign, and is flanked by two 'NEFER' signs. It carries an amuletic meaning as the symbols for health, the power of the sun's rays and beauty or goodness, but may also from the epithet "KHA NEFERWY" translated "Appearance of the two beauties"- applied to the 12th Dynasty King Senusret I (1971-1927 B.C.) 16 1/2 mm. long 250
 687. Scarab; Middle Kingdom (2040-1783 B.C.) to the Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554). Steatite. The inscription features a decorative cross pattern. 11 1/2 mm. long 200
 688. Scarab; Middle Kingdom (2040-1784 B.C.) to Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Steatite. The underside inscription carries the 'SHEN' symbol meaning to encircle, to surround, therefore to protect. Other protective symbols include the red crown and lotus stem. 14 mm. long 150
 689. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Off-white Faience. The central register of the inscription reads "RE-KHA" which may be an allusion to the name of a ruler of the era. The inscription is flanked by simple lotus designs. The scarab is an amulet of royal favor and power. 21 mm. long 225
 690. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Whitened Steatite. The underside carries a composition of lotuses above a "SHEN" symbol, also forming the "R" of an "EN RE" formula, balancing a red crown of Lower Egypt, a symbol of royal protection and favor, especially, as here, in conjunction with the Neb basket, meaning "Mistress of the Red Crown", and the cobra goddess Wadjet, protector of the King. These symbols are representative of royal protection affording the owner the magical powers enjoyed by the king himself. 16 mm. long 185
 691. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Whitened Steatite. The underside features a twisted coil design which also forms a "SHEN" or "SA" amuletic symbol, affording protection to the scarab's owner. 12 mm 125
 692. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Whitened Steatite. The underside inscription carries a sphinx-like animal with a hawk head, a symbol of royalty, and royal power. 17 mm. long 200
 693. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) or later. Steatite. The underside depicts a hawk-headed deity, Re Horakhty, with a uraeus, a symbol of royal protection. 18 mm. long 225
 694. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Steatite. The inscription features a uraeus, a red crown, a symbol of kingship, and an Eye of Horus, symbol of protection and restoration of good health. Thus, a scarab with the promise of royal protection. 14 mm. long 185
 695. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Steatite. A clearly defined beetle representation reverses to an inscription in three registers. The central register reads the name of Re, the sun god, twice, while the other flanking registers carry depictions of lotus flowers on bending stems. 16 1/2" long 300
 696. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Steatite. A simply rendered scarab reverses to a composition of two "KHEPER" beetles, symbolizing transformations and renewal. A rope border surrounds the group, symbolic of protection. 21 mm. long 225
 697. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Steatite. The underside is carved with three "ANKH" symbols promising "Life" around a "NEFER" sign, meaning "Good, Beautiful," and a "NEB" basket for "All," or "Every," thus, a good luck inscription type. 16 mm. long 185
 698. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Steatite. The inscription contains a joined scroll pattern, dividing two "NEFER" signs,

meaning "Good" or "Beautiful." 13 mm. long 185

699. Cowroid; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Hyksos Period. Steatite. The underside inscription features an elaborate lotus design above a glyph for gold, "NEBU." 24 mm. long 300
 700. Scarab; Second Intermediate Period (1785-1554 B.C.) Steatite. The underside carries an composition of three figures joined: Two urari flanking a standing figure with the head of a hawk, all with solar disks depicted over their heads. The composition represents royal power and favor, and mystical forces protecting the King and those around him. 17 mm. long 350
 701. Scarab; New Kingdom (1550-1070 B.C.) Steatite. A vaulted shaped top with hatched designs reverses to an animal design, specifically, a hunting motif composed of a lion and an antelope. 15 mm. long 200
 702. Scarab; New Kingdom (1550-1070 B.C.) or later. Steatite. The throne name "Men Kheper Re," used by Thuthmose III (1483-1429 B.C.) and later Kings of the 21st, 25th, and 26th Dynasties, is here modified with the plume, representing MA'AT or "Truth", perhaps an abbreviation of the epithet "Loving Truth" applied to New Kingdom Kings. 14 mm. long 325
 703. Scarab; New Kingdom (1550-1070 B.C.) Steatite. An unusual carving type is apparent in the rendering of the head, and the nicks at the wing sides. The reading of the glyphs on the underside is uncertain. It contains the "NEFER" sign for "good" or "beautiful", the "KA" sign for the Egyptian "Soul-Double", a single uraeus, and a "NEB" basket . It is likely the name of a king or royal personage. 15 mm. long 225
 704. Scarab; New Kingdom (1550-1070 B.C.) or later. Steatite. The inscription features a standing figure with the head of a bird, perhaps Thoth, with a winged uraeus, a symbol of royal protection. 15 mm. long 275
 705. Black Topped Conical Jar; Predynastic Period, 3500-3100 B.C. An important class of Egyptian Predynastic ceramics, black topped vessels were formed of river clay and then given a red slip. The blackened interiors an tops were produced by intentionally oxidizing the surface unevenly. The piece sits in a metal tripod. *See color plates*. 15 1/4" high 3500
 706. Bronze Pharaoh; Late Period (760-343 B.C.) This incredibly detailed bronze pharaoh strides, his hands clenched at his side. He wears a short kilt and the uraeus headdress. The figurine was most likely used for ceremonial or religious purposes. Mounted on a stepped black metal base. *See color plates*. 2 5/8" high 4750
 707. Ptah; Late Period, 760-343 B.C. Dwarf figurine finely molded in the round. The amulet probably represents Ptah as a craftsman god, as one ancient tradition ascribed to him the invention of crafts and dwarfs were always present in daily life scenes of precious metal working shops. Suspension loop at back of the neck. Brilliant turquoise blue faience. Both legs broken, otherwise in wonderful condition. mounted on a black metal base. *See color plates*. 2 7/8" high 2500
 708. Ptah-Sokar; Late Period, 760-343 B.C. Representation of the god Ptah in the form of a dwarf. This Ptah wears a broad collar necklace and has a scarab on his head. This amulet represents the version of Ptah, god of the dynastic race of Memphis, who was united with the Sokar of Saqqareh, the primitive god of the dead or "silence". A column of illegible hieroglyphics runs down the back of the figure. Dark blue-green faience. Mounted on a black metal base. *See color plates*. 2 3/4" high 1650
 709. Faience Ushabti; 26th Dynasty (664-525 B.C.) Ushabtis, Egyptian tomb servant figurines, were believed to come to life in the afterlife and perform the tasks assigned to the deceased. This example has the classic 26th Dynasty form with the pillar-like formation on the back. The glyphs which run across the figure and down the body translate, "May he be illuminated, the Osiris, Bek-tep, born of the Lady Iset...the justified." Sea-foam green in color. 4 1/2" high. Foot has been rejoined. 475
 710. Faience Ushabti; 26th Dynasty (664-525 B.C.) *See previous lot*. Primarily pale blue in color with some yellow-green color on the face and part of the right side. 4 1/4" high 475
 711. Faience Ushabti; 26th Dynasty (664-525 B.C.) *See previous lot*. Primarily turquoise blue with areas of yellow-green color. 4 3/8" high 475
 712. Faience Ushabti; 26th Dynasty (664-525 B.C.) *See previous lot*. Pale turquoise blue in color. 4 1/8" high 475
 713. Faience Ushabti; 26th Dynasty (664-525 B.C.) *See previous lot*. Pale turquoise blue in color with a few spots of yellow-brown. 4 1/8" high 475
 714. Bronze Statuette of Sekhmet; 26th Dynasty (664-525 B.C.) Sekhmet, the Egyptian goddess of war, was traditionally portrayed by a woman's body with the head of a lioness. The goddess Sekhmet was believed to embody the burning eye of Re, the sun god, and as such, she had the power to destroy the enemies of the sun god and the King. As the wife of Ptah, she was part of a divine family who's cult was principally centered at Memphis. Sekhmet appears seated on a throne, wearing the solar crown headdress with a uraeus. Her leonine features are beautifully cast. Her right hand rests on her leg while her left hand is clenched to hold a scepter which no longer remains with the piece. Beautiful patina of rich browns and greens. *See color plates*. 7" high 7500
 715. Roman-Egypt Sandstone Lion; 2nd-3rd century A.D., from Fayum. Lions were the Egyptian royal beasts par excellence. They appeared in mythology in many different forms and throughout Egypt the leonine goddess was worshiped under many different names. The simply carved lion has a sweet expression. The figure has been softened by weathering. *See color plates*. 8 1/4" high, 16" long 4000
 716. Papyrus Fragment; 5th-6th century A.D. The fragment is a virtually intact letter of eleven lines written in Coptic on papyrus. The letter is written on the back of a previously used sheet of papyrus. The back contains part of an accounting record, untranslated and apparently unpublished. 4 1/4" high, 5

Metal Objects

717. Syrian Bronze Battle Axe Head; 1st quarter of the 2nd millennium B.C. Cast bronze axe head with a short elliptical shaft-hole and a round protuberance on the butt. At the top and the bottom the shaft hole is cut away in a concave curve with a rolled ridge along both edges terminating in a spiral curl. The blade is narrower at the base and flairs outward at the cutting edge. Dark green patina with light brown incrustation. Mounted on a black metal base. 8 1/2" long 1200

718. Syrian Bronze Axe Head; 2nd millennium B.C. Deep crescent shaped blade stemming from a large open shaft hole. On either side of the piece a central ridge meets another ridge which follows the curve of the blade. Small repair to shaft. Dark charcoal patina with some tan incrustation. Mounted on a black metal base. 4 3/4" high 950

719. Syrian Duck-Bill Battle Axe; 2nd millennium B.C. Duck-bill shaped blade with a heavy center ridge. The piece has two small oval shaped eyes that broaden greatly at the weapon's surface. The piece has a heavy form and a dark green and brown patina. Mounted on a black metal base. 5" long 800

720. Bronze Anchor Axe Head; Persian, possibly from Gilan, 18th-17th century B.C. Fenestrated socketed axe head with an open shaft hole and single central knob on the butt. The newly developed technique of casting the shaft hole and blade in one greatly increased the strength and efficiency of axe heads such as this. Light brown and green patina with some beige incrustation. Mounted on a black metal base. 4" high, 4" wide 700

721. Luristan Bronze Axe Head; 1200-800 B.C. Simple axe head with a flattened top, rounded blade, which curves upward to the shaft on the underside. Dark brown and olive green patina with some brown incrustation. Small chip to the blade. Mounted on a black metal base. 4 3/4" long 400

722. Luristan Bronze Axe Head; 1200-800 B.C. Similar to previous lot. Olive green patina with minimal tan incrustation. 4 7/8" long. Mounted on a black metal base. 450

723. Luristan Bronze Axe Head; 1200-800 B.C. Simple axe head with a curved blade. The butt of the shaft is decorated with two molded ridges. Dark olive green patina. 3 1/2" long. Mounted on a black metal base. 350

724. Luristan Short Sword; 1200-800 B.C. Cast short sword with a flat pommel and flanged hilt. The well worn blade tapers to its point and has a slight midrib. Dark, almost black patina with minimal beige incrustation at the hilt. 14" long 900

725. Western Persian Arrowhead; 1200-800 B.C. Beautifully cast arrowhead, with a triangular shape which gracefully curves upwards from the lower points to the shaft. A central ridge runs up either side. Below the initial tubular shaft the piece has a squared off tang. Rich dark green patina. 4 1/4" high. Mounted on a stepped lucite base. 325

726. Sicilian Bronze Axe Head; 5th-4th century B.C. Simple wedge shaped tool gently rounded on the working edge. The piece has crisp lines and is in wonderful condition. Light green patina with beige incrustation. 7 1/2" long. Mounted on a black metal base. 450

727. Sicilian Bronze Axe Head; 5th-4th century B.C. Smaller version of previous lot with a much rounder working edge. Light green patina with beige incrustation. 4 1/4" long. Mounted on a black metal base. 350

728. **MANY** Selucid Empire Arrowheads; 312-1st 1/4 of the 1st century B.C. Beautifully molded arrowheads bear an unattributed monogram on one side. The piece has a crisp center ridge and a long tang. Beautiful olive green patina. 3 1/2" long. many similar lots available for a fixed price of 125 each

729. Bronze Belt Fragment; Uratu, 8th century B.C. The Uratu people were renown as remarkable metal workers and the belt fragments are testament thereof. These belts carry incredibly detailed, Assyrian influenced animals. This two paneled fragment has, in the left panel, three rosettes and, in the right panel, four registers of ferocious leaping lions within a palmette border. Part of the original clasp remains. Beautiful brassy color with dark green patination around the edges. Mounted with clips on a black metal base. 4 1/4" high, 4 1/8" wide 800

730. Bronze Belt Fragment; Uratu, 8th century B.C. The fragment has three registers of incredibly detailed fantastic griffins separated by a dotted border. Dark brownish-green patina. Mounted with clips on a black metal base. 3 3/4" high, 2 1/4" wide 500

731. Greek Bronze Hydria; 400 B.C. Hydriae were primarily used as water containers and bronze hydriae in particular were favored in cult practices. Intact bronze vessels are rare, typically only the separately cast handles remain while the thin walls of the vessels' bodies are simply corroded away. This unique example has an egg-and-dart pattern decorating the rim. Beautiful light green patina with purplish undertones. Rejoined from fragments. **See color plates.** 14 1/4" high 3500

732. Bronze Plaque; Greek, 1st-2nd century A.D. Bronze plaque, the inscription of which is somewhat unclear due to its telegraphic nature. The plaque is of or belonging to Secundus, the procurator of the Emperor. The third line is unclear, but the final line speaks of his being freed or cleared of something. Dark green patina. Mounted on a blackmetal base. 2 1/2" high, 3 1/2" wide. **See color plates.** 2500

733. Roman Bronze Statuette of Apollo; 1st to 2nd century A.D. This exquisite figure stands in the contra-posto position, looking down and to the right. The muscles of the chest, abdomen and buttox are naturally and sensitively rendered. Apollo wears only a wreath with his hair tied in a knot at the nape of his neck. The piece is covered in a deep brown and green patina. **See color plates.** 4 1/4" high including base. 6500

734. Gold Plaque; Roman, 2nd century A.D. Relief of Isis. Isis, wife of Osiris, personified the devoted mother and wife. She was also revered as a

powerful magician whose spells raised her husband from the dead and protected her son, Horus, ensuring the survival of Osiris' royal lineage. After the time of Herodotus, the Greeks identified Isis with Demeter and the myths surrounding Isis were modified in accordance with Demeter's sufferings. Her worship was introduced to Rome under Sulla, where it soon became incredible popular. Within a herringbone pattern border, the plaque portrays the goddess with a broad face, almond shaped eyes, and an expressionless mouth. Below her broad necklace her large, pendulous breasts are highly accentuated. The goddess wears a high headdress under which her flowing hair is centrally parted. Restored. 3 3/4" high, 2 7/8" wide. Mounted on a black metal base. 1500

735. Silver Plaque; Roman, 2nd century A.D. Plaque renders a relief of Isis. **Similar to previous lot.** Restored. 4" high, 3 1/8" wide. Mounted on a black metal base. 800

736. Roman Bronze Statuette of Alexander the Great in the Guise of Mars; Early 3rd century A.D. Although Alexander lived centuries earlier, he enjoyed a large cult following until late in the Roman Period. He was reputedly hailed as the son of Zeus and, as such, was believed to have been raised on Mount Olympus. "The religion of Alexander was expressed through the numerous heroic images that the Macedonian soldiers made as offerings in the sanctuaries of Alexander until the Ptolemaic era." (Choix De Bronzes Et De Terres Cuites Des Collections De Janze Et Oppermann. By Jean Babelon) In this stunning example of a cult statuette, Alexander is represented as Mars, the god of war, and stands in full military garb wearing a tall Corinthian helmet. The helmet, which is associated with Mars, has a wonderfully detailed crest. His outstretched hand, which in most examples is disproportionately large in comparison to the rest of his body, is, in this case, perfectly proportioned. The hand is clutch to hold a spear which no longer exists. A comparable statue was found in Reims and was part of the Greau Collection. Light green patina. Missing one hand and one foot, otherwise the piece is in magnificent condition. **See color plates.** 5 1/2" high. Mounted on a stepped black metal base. 18500

737. Byzantine Branding Iron; 6th-7th century A.D. Reportedly found at provincial stables of Maurice Tiberius (582-602 A.D.) The end of the long shaft is fitted to attach to a longer handle. Heavily corroded. **See color plates.** Detail of brand can be found on the last page of the black and white section. Length: 18 1/4" Brand: 6" high, 6 1/4" wide 20000

738. Byzantine Gold Marriage Ring; mid 6th-late 7th century A.D. The round flat bezel is engraved with a central Christ standing with his arms enfolding a man and a woman, presumably a bridal couple. Christ and the bridegroom wear a tunic and pallium, the bride her wedding gown and veil. Below the not quite legible word "OMONIA" appears. This ring belongs to an important series of Byzantine wedding rings which exemplify the survival of Roman customs in a Christian context. Coins of Roman times depict the couple signing the marriage contract before an image of the Emperor. By 450, the formula had been Christianized and the image now showed the couple clasping hands enfolded in Christ's arms. There are several variations of this ring, all of which illustrate the development of the concept of the Roman marriage contract to the Christian sacrament, with Christ bestowing the blessing of harmony (Omonia) on the wedding couple. The original Byzantine setting has been resized in modern times. For a parallel ring see John Boardman's and Diana Scarisbrick's book, The Ralph Harari Collection of Finger Rings, #115. Ring size: 5 3/4 4000

739. Byzantine Bronze Belt Buckle; 9th-12th century A.D. Openwork belt buckle bearing a greek inscription which translates "Belonging to Anthios." Dark green patina. 2 1/8" in diameter. Mounted on a black metal base. 550

Ceramics

740. Early Hittite Black-Ware type of Kultepe Jug; c. 1850 B.C. Ovid body with "spikes", flared lip and a single handle. 12 1/2" high. 3500

741. Cypriot Bowl; 8th-7th century B.C. This simple bowl composed of buff colored clay has four flat handles. The exterior is unornamented save a red lip and handles. The interior is decorated with geometric designs in red and black. 2 1/2" high, 7 1/4" wide to the handles. 700

742. Etruscan Buff-Ware Storage Jar with Base; Mid-6th century B.C. Slender ovoid form with a broad rounded shoulder, fluted body, and stout flaring rim. The shoulder has one register of stamped horses and human figures. The base, a brazier, has a register of various stamped animals. The jar has been rejoined from large fragments, the brazier has no restoration. **See color plates.** Stands 39" high with base 15000

743. Etruscan Red-Ware Storage Vessel; 6th century B.C. This sturdy, ovoid-bodied vessel has a ribbed body with a wavy band at the bottom. Along the shoulders of the vase runs a series of stamped framed equestrian figures. The jar is finished with a thick lip. **See color plates.** 24 3/4" high. 4500

744. Etruscan Black-Figure Kantharos; 6th century B.C. Large kantharos with a single high stylized handle. On the body, two sphinxes stand erect flanking a human headed bird or siren. The most unusual decoration appears on the handle facing the bowl. An archaic-looking figure with long hair stands drinking from a rhyton. The figure wears a stylized cloak and fantastic winged greaves. On the side of each handle flap a dolphin is displayed. Unusual and extremely rare. Restored from fragments. **See color plates.** 14" high, 10" in diameter. 12500

745. Etruscan Buccero Hydria Urn; 6th century B.C. From the workshops at Chiusi. At the workshops in Chiusi the Italian *buccero pesante* reached the zenith of its development. Here innovations such as the use of contemporary graecizing ceramic shapes as well as a style of decoration utilizing figural freezes were inaugurated. Of greater interest are the more bizzare, domestic types of vases that remained specific to the Clusine center. In these forms the local potters catered to the unrestrained taste of early

745. Etruscan folk art. Large bucchero vases from Chiusi, such as this one exhibit the same infatuation with unorthodox combinations and overall effervescent temperament characteristic of the prior Orientalizing period. This unique specimen is spectacularly modeled. Sacrificial scenes on and around the body alternate between youths caring lambs over their shoulders and oriental sphinxes. The upper rim of the piece has four vertical masks projecting above the edge, while the lid exhibits molded lions and a geometric design. The top of the lid is a detachable rooster held in place by means of a bottom peg that fits into the central hole in the lid. The side handles are beautifully stylized, while the rear vertical handle renders a full-standing archaic figure. There is one similar specimen at the Walter's Art Gallery, Baltimore, but it does not begin to compare in quality and content to this piece. **See color plates.** 33 1/2" high. 65000

746. Corinthian Black-Figure Column-Krater; Late Corinthian, 575-550 B.C. The vase's primary decoration lies in the figural band around the shoulders of the vase between the black lip and a lower thick black band. The obverse renders two hoplite warriors engaged in combat. Their stiffly positioned, muscular bodies are beautifully rendered. Each wears a crested helmet and greaves and carries a round shield decorated with an eagle. The hoplites are flanked by mounted warriors carrying long spears. On the reverse, four mounted warriors similar to those on the obverse process across the figural field. Under each handle appears a simplified griffin, a fantastic animal with the body of a lion and head and wings of an eagle. According to Greek mythology, the griffins guarded the gold of the Rhipaeon mountains from the one-eyed Arimaspians who attacked on horseback. On the left, a second bird appears, looking back over its shoulder at the griffin. Depicted on top of each handle is another griffin. The lip of the vessel is decorated with parallel lines and a tund pattern forms the upper boarder of the figural band. The only restoration is to the foot of the vase where a single break has been rejoined. **See color plates.** 15" high, 18" wide to the handles 25000

747. Attic Black-Figure Band-Cup; 550-520 B.C. These low, broad cups takes their name from the band-like effect created by the central reserved figural scene between the black lip and lower body. The decoration is restricted to the reserved figural freeze and the occasional, but rare tondo. Both the obverse and reverse bands of this cup render a central seated sphinx flanked by older draped males presenting younger nude males. Particularly evident on the nude male figures are the thick, muscular thighs that characterize black-figure vase painting. Palmettes on either side of the slim, gracefully curved handles separate the scenes. The details are added by incised lines and red decorative highlights. A long, slim stem joins the wide, shallow cup to the foot. Minor restoration. **See color plates.** 5" high, 11 1/2" wide to the handles 9500

748. Attic Black Figure Amphora; mid 5th century B.C. Attributed to the Abalone Painter. The obverse bears Europa and the bull. According to Greek myth, Europa was the daughter of Phoenix or the Phoenician King Agenor. Zeus was charmed by her beauty. He assumed the form of a snow-white bull and mingled with a passing herd while she and her maidens were amusing themselves on the seashore. Europa was struck by the bull's beauty and finding him tame, climbed upon his shoulders, riding him to the edge of the sea. Suddenly he swam away, while she stared in horror at the receding land. After wading ashore near Cretan Gortyna, Zeus in the form of an Eagle ravished Europa. She bore him three sons: Minos, Rhadamanthys, and Sarpedon. Afterwards she married Asterion, King of Crete, who raised her sons by Zeus. Europa is depicted here astride the proudly standing bull. Her body twists at the waist and garlands drape from her arms. On the reverse a draped seated leader converses with a standing warrior wearing a high crested helmet and bearing a shield and spears. The amphora has a palmette upper boarder. Decoration is added with incised lines and some applied white to the shield on the reverse. Discoloration from misfiring under one handle. **See color plates.** 9 15/16" high 4000

749. Attic Red-Figure Lekythos; 5th century B.C. The decorative freeze encircling the body of the vase renders a woman standing before a low couch pouring libations at an alter. She wears a finely pleated chiton and a bordered himation. A meander pattern forms the upper border and on the shoulder lines radiate out from the neck of the vase. The painting is beautifully detailed. Minor restoration. **See color plates.** 9" high. 6500

750. Attic Red-figure Bell-Krater; 5th century B.C. On the obverse, two nude warriors, possibly Castor and Polydeuces, the Dioscuri, stand facing each other, leaning on their spears. To the left a winged Victory offers a plate. In the course of the brother's battle with the sons of Aphareus, Castor, the mortal brother, was slain by Idas. Polydeuces, the immortal one, was so attached to his brother that he begged Zeus to be permitted to die with Castor. Zeus rewarded his loyalty by placing the brothers in the stars as the Gemini. The principle virtue of the Dioscuri was as the mighty helpers of men. More specifically, they were worshipped as protectors of travelers, for Poseidon rewarded their brotherly love by giving them power over the winds and waves that they might assist shipwrecked sailors. On the reverse two draped males converse while a third walking away looks back over his shoulder at the other two. The scenes are bordered above by a laurel leaf pattern and below, by a meander pattern. Palmettes and the handles above them separate the scenes. Restored of large fragments. **See color plates.** 14 3/4" high. 7500

751. Attic White Ground Lekythos; 460 B.C. Attributed as an early work of the Sabouroff Painter. The figural zone bears a woman running right with a phiale and an oinochoe. A meander pattern forms the upper border and a ring of stylized lotus buds grace the vase's shoulders. Rejoined with some beige incrustation. **See color plates.** 7 1/2" high 7000

752. Attic Red-figure Column-Krater; c. 460 B.C. Reminiscent of the Mannerist and Argento painters. The obverse bears a Dionysian scene. Three figures process across the figural zone. A nude satyr playing a flute leads the group. He is followed by Dionysus himself dressed in long flowing robes wearing a wreath in his hair and holding a kantharos and a thrasos. He looks back over his shoulder at the maenad who follows. The maenad dressed in a long flowing chiton, walks with her head thrown back in elation and carries two torches. The figures are well painted with much detail and emotion. The reverse renders a scene of two satyrs molesting a maenad. The satyr to the right masturbates while the one on the left grabs the central maenad who holds a rhyton and a thrasos. The neck and the lip are decorated with a graceful lotus bud pattern. The Dionysian scenes are particularly appropriate for a column krater, a vessel used for mixing wine and water. Minimal restoration, rejoined at the foot and reverse and a small fill area on the lip. Some beige incrustation. **See color plates.** 16" high 40000

753. Attic Black-Ware Kylix; 5th century B.C. Graceful cup with a wide, comparatively deep bowl and vertical, slightly concave lip. The piece has two almost horizontal handles and sits on a low, wide foot. Gorgeous black glaze with minimal discoloration from misfiring. Rejoined. 3 1/2" high, 10" wide to the handles. 1500

754. Apulian Red-Figure Volute-Krater; 370-360 B.C. Attributed to the Iliupersis Painter. The Iliupersis Painter was one of the most influential of the Apulian vase painters of the period as he introduced what was to become the standards scheme on Apulian vases. Therefore he is considered among the forefathers of later South Italian vase painting. This vase is an excellent example of his style and represents all of his finer techniques. A vase with parallel stylized lions on the neck, one of his signature marks, is on display at the British museum. The obverse renders a naiskos scene with various mourners bearing offerings. On the reverse four figures are represented. In the center a nude athlete holding a strigil converses with a beautifully draped female. Another female offering a tray to a nude, seated male forms the group to the right. Palmettes boarder the scene. The volutes are decorated with molded, horned female faces. The faces on the obverse have details added in applied white and yellow paint while those on the reverse remain unadorned. The piece is in excellent condition with only a small fill spot on the reverse to the female on the left. **See color plates.** 25" high. 32500

755. Apulian Red-Figure Pelike; 2nd quarter of the 4th century B.C. Attributed to the School of the Iliupersis Painter. During the second quarter of the 4th century B.C. some of the most important of the Apulian vases were produced by this school. The Iliupersis painter himself introduced to vase decoration a number of new elements which profoundly influenced upon all subsequent painters. Obverse depicts a pastoral scene with a central seated female conversing with a nude male leaning on a staff holding a wreath. Another female fans the first. On the reverse, Dionysus appears as a seated nude male holding out a kantharos to be filled and is approached by a dressed female ready to pour from an oinochoe. Between them is a fantastic floral motif. Restored from fragments. **See color plates.** 14 1/2" high. 10000

756. Volute Face; Greek from Apulia, 440-300 B.C. Beautiful molded female face from the volute of a volute-krater. The face and her stephane are in white applied paint with the anatomical details, hair and decoration on the stephane in orange. Some flaking. Mounted on a black metal base. 3 1/2" high 500

757. Red-Figure Kantharos; Greek from Southern Italy, late 4th century B.C. Shallow bodied cup with a tall lip, complete with two high handles with both struts and spurs. The body of the vase is covered in a black slip and has a red foot. Both the obverse and reverse of the vessel depict a simplified head of a female, her hair in a bun held in place by bright bands of fabric. The woman wears a choker-style necklace and cluster drop earrings. Details are added with yellow and white applied paint. **See color plates.** 8 1/8" high. 8000

758. Greek Lesbos Gamikos; 4th century B.C. from Paestum. Attributed to the Naples 2585 Painter. A lesbos gamikos by the Naples 2585 can be found in A.D. Trendall's book *The Redfigure Vases of Paestum*, plate 198, figure c. The body's obverse scene is of the judgement of Paris, the event that led to Paris' abduction of Helen and the Trojan War. Greek myth relates that Paris was called upon to decide which of the three goddesses, namely: Hera, Athena and Aphrodite, was the fairest and should receive Eris' golden apple. Each goddess attempted to bribe the judge with promises: Hera spoke of great riches and sovereignty over Asia, Athena glory and renown in war, and Aphrodite the fairest woman for his wife. Paris awarded the golden apple to Aphrodite, arousing in Hera and Athena great hatred against Paris' homeland, Troy. Under Aphrodite's protection Paris sailed to Greece where he abducted Menalaus' wife Helen, the most beautiful woman in the world, thus inciting the Trojan War. The three goddesses are represented here preparing for the contest and an eros stands leaning forward to one side. The reverse bares a stock scene of a nude male presenting gifts to a seated half draped female. The lesbos gamikos, also known as a nuptial lesbos or marriage bowl, is a type of krater on a tall stem. This vessel has a typical ornate lid composed of several elements: a lekanis-like lid surmounted by a lekanis and topped by a small lesbos. The lid is chiefly decorated with geometric patterns with a single floral motif running around the base of the lesbos. The obverse of the vase has plastic heads with white flesh rising from the shoulders and conical knobs on the reverse. The figures are somewhat shortened, but the painting itself is remarkably detailed. **See color plates.** 21" high 19500

759. Owl Skyphos; Greek from South Italy, 4th century B.C. Red-figure cup with

two horizontal handles decorated on either side with owls, an attribute of Athena. Laurel leaves flank the owls. Some beige incrustation. Rejoined. 3" high 800

760. Owl Skyspos; Greek from South Italy, 4th century B.C. Similar to previous lot. Slight color difference between lower and upper halves of the piece. Handle has been rejoined. 2 7/8" high 800

761. Black Glazed Bowl; Greek from South Italy, 4th century B.C. Graceful footed bowl with a concave lip. The tondo is incised with a palmette wreath within a hatched border. 1 7/8" high, 5 7/8" in diameter 450

762. Greek Campanian Red-Figure Bell-Krater; 330 B.C. Attributed to the Ixion Painter. In his work, Red Figure Vases of South Italy and Sicily, A.D. Trendall writes, the Ixion Painter "is one of the most important of all the later Campanian vase painters and his style, while descended from that of the Cassandra and Parrish Painters, also reflects the influence not only of contemporary Apulian but also that of Attic vases of the later Kerch style." (p. 161) This vase is a fine example of the painter's style. The obverse depicts a battle between a fallen Arimaspians and a griffin. In Greek mythology the griffin was a fabulous animal with the body of a lion and the head and wings of an eagle. The griffin lived in the Rhipean mountains and guarded the gold of the north from the one-eyed Arimaspians. The Greek surely adopted the belief in griffins from East, where it seems to have been very ancient. Unfortunately for the griffin, the fallen Arimaspians bears a short sword which he is ready to plunge into the griffin's chest. The reverse renders two conversing males dressed in long chitons. Restoration to the foot of the vase. **See color plates.** 16" high 15000

763. Greek Gnathian-Ware Bell-Krater; 320 B.C. Attributed to the Painter of Lecce 1075. This large krater is a fantastic example of Gnathian-Ware vases. Red, yellow and white suspended vine tendrils and fillets form the primary decoration on the body of the vase. The clear, crisp details make this piece a true masterpiece. The piece is finished with several registers of boarder patterns and molded lion's head handles. Rejoined. **See color plates.** 13 1/2" high 7000

764. Greek Gnathian-Ware Bell-Krater; Late 4th century B.C. Red and white suspended vine tendrils, bunches of grapes and fillets from the primary decoration on the body of the vase. Molded lion handles complete the vessel. Restored. **See color plates.** 15 1/2" high, 17 1/2" wide 3500

765. Sicilian Black-Figure Hydria; 4th century B.C. Most likely produced by a local workshop. The handle zone is decorated with a band of parallel lines each curved at either end. In the center of the obverse appears a single running satyr. His flowing tail, hair and beard are painted in applied red paint and the anatomical details are incised. Under each handle is a swastika. A simple vine pattern with heart-shaped leaves runs around the hydria's shoulders. The remainder of the vase is covered in a black slip. Rejoined. **See color plates.** 10 1/2" high 3500

766. Greek Messapian Tazzelle; 4th century B.C. This type originates from the modern provence of Lecce in the southern portion of Apulia. Various geometric designs cover the body and the handles. Unusual and rare, this piece has no restoration. 9" high 2000

767. Etruscan Red-Figure Bell-Krater; 2nd half of the 4th century B.C. One side depicts a Nike, the Greek symbol for Victory, holding a wreath. The opposing side displays a Nike driving a quadriga. Fantastic floral motifs flank the scenes. The lip is decorated by an egg-and-tongue motif. The full length handles are quite unusual. Generally the handles extend only mid-way up the body of the vase. **See color plates.** 13 1/2" high 12500

Terracottas

768. Greek Terracotta Female Figurine; 4th-3rd century B.C. The elongated figure wears a long chiton and enveloping himation. The edge of her himation is draped over her head. **See color plates.** 11" high 2500

769. Greek Terracotta Figurine of a Winged Eros; 340-200 B.C. The eros stands and holding a theater mask under his left arm and resting on his hip. Restored. **See color plates.** 5" high 3000

770. Greek Terracotta Nike; 320 B.C. from South Italy. The Nike, the Greek symbol for victory, sits. In her raised left arm she holds a fold of her drapery. Her right arm is outstretched. Her chiton slips off her shoulder, leaving her right breast bare. Her face and drapery are rendered in exquisite detail. The wings are missing, otherwise the piece is intact. Traces of pink and white paint remain. **See color plates.** 6" high 4000

771. Greek Terracotta Woman; 300 B.C. from Apulia. The figurine wears a long chiton and an enveloping himation and a foliage wreath in her hair. She stands with her weight resting on her left leg and her right hand on her hip. The original blue and pink paint is beautifully preserved. The piece is completely intact, save a break to one of the diadem leaves. **See color plates.** 10 1/4" high 5000

772. Greek Terracotta Satyr 3rd-2nd century A.D. Charming figurine of a satyr wearing a cloak and playing the double pipes. **See color plates.** 4 3/4" high 3000

Statuary

773. Colossal Roman Limestone Togatus; Roman Republic Period to the Time of Augustus. This togatus was the central focus of the monumental facade of a prominent Roman's funerary monument. Dating to the most interesting period of Roman history, this sculpture represents a Northern Italian aristocrat in the formal attire of a Roman citizen. He most probably knew Julius Caesar, Brutus, Mark Antony, Augustus, Caligula, and Claudius, and had been involved in their political intrigues. Men such as him controlled the wealth of the Roman countryside. This monumental statue was intended to be placed on a facade at a height of 30 to 60 feet. In order for the figure to look natural to a viewer on the ground, some of the sculptural elements were modified. For example, the statue's head looks forward but has a downward tilt, thus allowing the observer to gaze directly into the figure's face. Additionally, the arm and hand are elongated to compensate for the extreme angle. The work is clearly in the tradition of Roman Republican portraiture: bold and veristic, yet the statue surpasses pure portraiture to offer the viewer a psychological image of a Roman of means and power. The togatus has no damage or restoration other than a clean break at the neck. The piece is unusual in that it has not been over-restored or reworked, as was commonly done in 19th century England, where such pieces were placed in gardens. Obtaining a seven-foot Roman sculpture of this magnitude today is virtually impossible. **See color plates.** 6' 10 1/2" high. 1785 lbs. 80000

774. Roman Marble Grave Relief; Roman Republic Period to Early 1st century A.D. Grave relief of O. Lollianus. The Lollii were a prominent family of Rome at the end of the Republic and under Augustus. M. Lollius Palicanus, elected tribune of the people c. 70 B.C., made a name for himself by restoring to that magistracy the power that Sulla had stripped it of. One of his descendants, probably his son, was a moneyer in 45 B.C. Another was consul under Augustus in 21 B.C. and the governor of Gaul five years later. This relief memorializes one of the child descendants of this prominent family. O. Lollianus died at the age of seven years, five months, and five days. Flanking the crisp inscription appear two facing cupids carved in relief. Each holds a small animal, one a duck, the other a rabbit. The nude cupids hold long spears and stand in a contra-posto position, their weight resting on the outside leg. A stunning example of a child's grave relief. **See color plates.** 16 3/4" high, 10 3/4" wide 12500

775. Torso of a Youth; Late Hellenistic-Early Roman, 100 B.C.-100 A.D. "Island" marble. This finely sculpted statue embraces the trend in Hellenistic art toward a sense of spontaneous three-dimensional movement. The artist alludes to movement by crossing the action, that is placing the various body components at decidedly different angles thus creating a marked twist to the figure. The youth's pose implies a reach of the left arm and this motion is reflected in the treatment of the rest of the body: the sinuous curving of the spine and contours of the upper back muscles, the corresponding contraction of the abdominal and pectoral muscles, and the straight, weight baring right leg, and slightly bent left leg. The result is an elaboration of the classical S-curve stance of the 5th century B.C., characteristic of the works of Polykleites. The realistic articulation of the anatomical details and the sensitive modeling are noteworthy. The assignment of the work to Alexandria, or at least the mediterranean basin, is supported by comparison to two other statues. The first, a torso of a satyr once part of a group now on view at the Graeco-Roman Museum in Alexandria, which is dated to the Roman Imperial Period. The second, a fawn, also in Alexandria, exhibits the same extended reach, and has been assigned to the Hellenistic Period because of the animated surface treatment. **See color plates.** 21" high 65000

776. Roman Marble Portrait Statue of a Patrician Woman; 1st half of the 1st century A.D. Local Roman workshop. Found around the turn of the century at Austria. This magnificent statue is one of a series of portrait statues created for wealth Roman families. These pieces, unlike later works, were not copied and reproduced in other areas of the Roman Empire, therefore the piece is utterly unique. This incredible statue stands on a round base with her weight on her right leg, her left knee slightly bent. In her right hand she pulls a corner of her mid-weight vail around from the back across her legs. The edge of the vail falls along her right leg in beautiful swallow tail folds. In her left hand she holds a torch at her side, the flame of which has broken away. The fabric of her round-necked chiton drapes beautifully, revealing the form of her voluptuous breasts before it is gathering at the waist. Her sandaled feet emerge from under the plentiful folds of her chiton. On the back the heavier folds of her mid-weight vail contrast beautifully to the tight gathers of her chiton visible below. The piece was executed with phenomenal detail. Everything from the manner in which the fabric of her chiton is pulled by the buttons fastening the garment along her shoulders to the leather straps of her sandals is incredibly lifelike. Her softly modeled, fleshy arms have an incredible skin-like texture. Save a chip to her right calf the piece is in magnificent condition. Many root marks attesting to the piece's age. **See color plates.** 41 1/2" high 115000

777. Roman Marble Head of Chrysippus; 1st-2nd century A.D. Chrysippus of Soloi in Cilicia (281-208 B.C.), one of the most important Stoic philosophers, enjoyed a great reputation in Roman times and his writings were thought to have laid the foundations for the spread of Stoicism throughout the Graeco-Roman world. Ancient sources mention three distinct portraits, although the surviving busts and figures show a seated Chrysippus stooping forward and seem to be derived from a single original. The old philosopher is rendered with his head projecting forward, a characteristic lined faced, furrowed brow and wrinkled forehead, wearing a short beard, the edges of his mantle draped over the back of his neck. **See color plates.** 10 3/4" high 15000

778. Roman Marble Relief of Zeus on Mount Ida; 1st-2nd century A.D. According to Greek Myth, Zeus' father, Cronos, afraid of being overthrown, swallowed his children immediately after birth. Anticipating Cronos' actions, Zeus' mother, Rhea, hid Zeus in a cave on Mount Ida and gave her husband a stone wrapped in swaddling clothes in place of her infant son. Cronos, unaware of Rhea's deception, swallowed the stone whole. Zeus remained on Mount Ida under the care and protection of the nymphs Adrasteia and Ida until he was capable of overthrowing Cronos. The relief depicts Zeus holding a wreath over his shoulder in front of a slab representing Mount Ida. **See color plates.** 9" high 3500

779. Roman Marble Torso Fragment of a Reclining River God; 1st-2nd century

A.D. Allegorical representations of reclining river deities were unheard of in Greek and Roman art before the time of Alexander. Prior to this time river deities were living gods and represented as such. The complete figure most likely reclined at full length, his weight resting on his left forearm, symbolizing the quiet steady flow of the river. The water element is further illustrated by the thick wavy locks of the god's hair and beard which are seemingly pulled down by the water streaming from it. The god's powerful shoulders chest illustrates the water's mighty strength. The god's face and top of the head have completely broken away. The figure is broken at the waist. Both arms are missing, but his left hand appears behind his back. **See color plates.** 10" high, 11" across the chest. 3000

780. Roman Marble Sarcophagus Fragment; 2nd century A.D. The fragment renders a battle scene with a horseman and two foot statues. The carving is in three-quarters relief. Rejoined at center. **See color plates.** 20" high, 29" wide 4500

781. Attic Sarcophagus Relief; 180-280 A.D. The death of Clytaemnestra. Sarcophagi representing Orestes slaughtering Clytaemnestra and Aegisthus were first produced in Rome in 120-130 A.D. This sarcophagus is part of a group produced in Athens at the end of the 2nd century A.D., copying the Roman originals. According to myth, Clytaemnestra and her lover, Aegisthus, slay Agamemnon, her husband when he returns from the Trojan War. After eight years in hiding, Clytaemnestra's and Agamemnon's son Orestes returns and with the help of his sister, Electra, his nurse, Geilissa and an old friend Plyades avenges his father's murder. Outraged at his blatant act of matricide, the furies plague Orestes, driving him insane. This section of the relief depicts the moment after Clytaemnestra is slain. The primary action field with the depictions of Orestes and the dead Aegisthus are lost. However, several key narrative elements are pictured. The nude reclining figure in the foreground is Clytaemnestra. She is obviously dead, her arms are outstretched and her hands thrown loosely back. The folds of her garment are loose from having bared her breast to her son in a desperate attempt to save herself. Above Clytaemnestra stands Geilissa. A servant boy kneels in the foreground. He gazes at Clytaemnestra's dead body. The tray he holds falls off balance. The figure furthest to the right represents Clotho, identified by her spindle, the one of the three fates who actually spins the thread of life. She serves to represent the inevitability of these tragic events. From behind the curtain that serves as a backdrop for the scene emerge two of the furies. The furies are the Greek goddesses of vengeance who personify the human need to atone for offences gone unpunished, especially crimes against family members. The fury to the right raises her hand threateningly. In front of her another extends her arm, directing the serpent coiled around it at Orestes. Believed to have been exported from Athens to Asia Minor, this is only the second recorded example of its kind. The other in Paris, now lost, was recorded over a hundred years ago. **See color plates.** 29" high, 30" wide 67500

782. King Midas; 2nd to 3rd century A.D. White marble with original red paint. In Greek mythology Midas was a wealthy but effeminate King of Phrygia. His great riches were portended to when, as a child, a multitude of ants indicated that he would be the wealthiest of all mortals by caring grains of wheat to his mouth. According to myth, Silenus, teacher and companion of Dionysus, was captured and brought before King Midas who befriended Silenus and led him back to Dionysus. In gratitude, Dionysus granted Midas one wish. Greedily, Midas requested that everything he touched be turn to gold. He soon realized his folly and begged the god to take back the favor. Dionysus allowed him to wash away his power in the Pactolus river which has since had an abundance of gold sand. Midas was so effected by the ordeal that, relinquishing his possessions, he turned to the forest and became a devotee of Pan. One day Midas was asked to judge a musical contest on the flute and lyre between Pan and Apollo. When Midas decided in favor of Pan, Apollo avenged himself by turning the King's ears into those of an ass. Midas tried to hide his ears under a Phrygian cap, but his barber naturally discovered them. Daily the urge to tell Midas' secret plagued the barber more; as he was forbidden to tell another soul, the barber whispered the secret into a hole in the ground, burying it forever. A carpet of reeds grew over the spot in whose whispers Midas' secret was betrayed. This beautiful sculpture is superb representation of the man with the "golden touch". The bust with the cap and ass' ears easily reveals the myth at a glance. Statues of Midas are particularly rare. Traces of red paint are still visible on the face and cloak. Restored from two fragments. **See color plates.** 13" high by 14 1/2" wide 15000

783. Palmyrene Woman; Early 3rd Century AD. Palmyra was a celebrated city of Syria which stood as an oasis and a resting place for the caravans between Syria and Mesopotamia from the earliest times. Here, Solomon built a city, which was called in Hebrew, Tadmor- "City of Palm Trees". Under Hadrian and the Antonines, it was highly favored and reached its greatest splendor. Palmyrene statues were influenced by the orient, the figures wear Parthian garments, and the arches of their eyebrows are hollow, in keeping with the Assyrian sculptural tradition. The composition and, above all, the elements of decoration are modelled on the traditional ornaments of Greek and Roman art. This sculpture of a Palmyrene lady is a draped portrait. Her right hand rests on her breast and the other holds her veil. She wears a jeweled clasp on her shoulder and a necklace with a crescent moon pendant. Stripes of mineral deposits of a darker color enhance the limestone, with one line in particular across the left side of her face. Save the most minor flake off the tip of her nose, this piece is in pristine condition. **See color plates.** 19" high, 14 3/4" wide 9500

Mosaic

784. Battle of the Lapiths and the Centaurs; Roman Mosaic, 4th to 5th century A.D. At the Lapith wedding of Pirithous to Hippodamia, Pirithous' cousins the Centaurs, unaccustomed to drinking wine and urged on by Aries, attempted to rape the bride, the other women and several youths. A fierce battle ensued in which both sides suffered tremendous losses. Ultimately the battle was won by Theseus and the Lapiths who drove the Centaurs off Mount Pelion. Consequently the Lapiths have been credited with inventing bridles and bits for horses. The mosaic wonderfully narrates the myth with scenes of the Centaurs ravishing women, as well as dynamic battle scenes. The artist masterfully arranged the tesserae to create the illusion of light and shadow. The figures are actively posed with much attention given to musculature and individual details. Mosaics of this size, depicting scenes with multiple figures, are extremely rare. The majority of the Roman mosaics on the market are small, depict only a single figure or animal, and generally are poorly crafted. **See color plates.** Light museum mounting. 5' 6" high by 6' 6" long 85000

Roman Red-Slip Oil Lamps

785. Gaulish; 1st century A.D. Loeschcke Type 1B lamp. In the discus a heavily cloak figure stands in profile holding a staff on top of which a bird is perched. A snake is coiled behind his head, its head resting on the man's shoulder. The man gazes toward an arch on which stand two wolves. Extremely rare type. Mottled orange slip. 4 5/8" long 850

786. Tunisia; 4th-5th century A.D. Rosette in discus. Concentric triangle pattern boarder. Burnished orange clay with some beige incrustation. 5 1/4" long

787. Tunisia; 4th-5th century A.D. Discus scene of a lunging warrior with spear. Decorated with a boarder of alternating heart-shaped and triangular foliage. Minor discoloration from use to nozzle. 5 3/4" long 300

788. Tunisia; 4th-5th century A.D. In the discus Pan, the god of pastures and shepherds, walks while playing his pipes. Boarder of alternating concentric circles, decorated squares and rosettes surrounds the discus. 5" long. 400

789. Tunisia; 4th-5th century A.D. Bust of a male wearing a wreath, possibly Apollo, in discus. Scrolling vine pattern boarder. Small chip to handle. 4 3/4" long 300

790. Tunisia; 4th-5th century A.D. The discus renders the bust of a man wearing an elaborate hat, probably Serapis. Serapis, an Egyptian god, was adopted into the Greek belief system during the time of the Ptolemies. Periodically Apis, the sacred bull of Memphis, would be sacrificed and buried in his temple. The lamp has an elaborate scrolling vine boarder. 5 1/4" long. 300

791. Tunisia; 4th-5th century A.D. Discus renders a male figure, possibly Orpheus, with a porpoise headdress. Ornate foliage boarder. Handle is slightly chipped and there is some discoloration to the nozzle. 5 1/4" long 350

792. Carthage; 4th-5th century A.D. Discus renders a full standing Orpheus. Border of concentric circles and diamonds. Slight discoloration from use around nozzle. Small chip to handle. Rare type. 5 1/8" long 350

793. Carthage; 4th-5th Century AD. Discus renders Orpheus in what appears to be a tree house playing Apollo's flute for the animals. An elaborate border of fishes surrounds the discus. Burnished orange slip with some dark incrustation. 5 3/4" long 400

794. Carthaginian; 4th-5th Century AD. Discus renders seated helmeted king holding a pedestal with the bust of Nebuchadnezzar upon it. To the right of the pedestal three Hebrews dressed in tunics are forced to admire the image of Nebuchadnezzar. Ornate border of concentric circles joined by a double band to highly patterned squares. Dark discoloration covers half of the lamp's surface. Some surface damage. 5 3/4" Long 700

795. Carthage; 4th-5th Century AD. Discus renders Saint Abdon rising above an elaborate amphora. Two small animals appear at the sides of the amphora. Saint Abdon was martyred in Rome in 303 A.D., during Diocletian's persecutions. The border is formed by alternating leaves and triangles. 5 1/2" long 375

796. Tunisia; 4th to 5th century A.D. During the fifth and sixth centuries the most common decorative themes on Carthaginian lamps were religious, either cross monograms or biblical scenes. This example has a well preserved half-length portrait of a bearded man wearing a toga in the discus. A parallel lamp (# 145 in The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston's catalogue, Romans and Barbarians, 1976) has been identified as Saint Peter based on the short, curly hair. Concentric triangle pattern surrounds the discus. Rich orange color with some tannish incrustation. Nozzle broken and small chip to handle. 5" long 650

797. Tunisia; 4th-5th century A.D. In the discus appears a rooster motif. Herringbone pattern border. Small amount of discoloration around nozzle. 4 1/2" long 250

798. Carthage; 4th-5th century A.D. The discus renders a lyre. A herringbone pattern forms the border. Discoloration from use surrounding the nozzle. 5 1/4" long 300

799. Carthage; 4th-5th century A.D. The discus renders a highly stylized dove holding an olive branch, a reference to Noah's ark. The geometric border is composed of decorative squares, concentric triangles and leaves. Burnished orange slip. Chip to handle. 6" long 400

800. Carthage; 4th-5th Century AD. Discus renders a rosette. A sinuous vine pattern forms the border. Deep reddish-orange slip with some tannish incrustation. 5 1/2" Long 300

801. Carthage, 4th to 5th century A.D. Chi Rho, Christ's monogram, in the discus. The border decoration consists of alternating concentric triangles and horseshoes. Much of the pale orange clay is covered with dark discoloration. Beige incrustation in the discus. 5 3/4" long 400

802. Carthage; 4th-5th century A.D. The discus bears a Chi-Rho, Christ's monogram encircled by a herringbone patterned wreath. The border is

formed of alternating concentric circles and patterned squares. Orange colored with some black discoloration from use around the nozzle. 5 3/4" long 400

803. Carthage; 4th-5th century A.D. A Chi-Rho, Christ's monogram in the discus. The Rho terminates in concentric circles. The border pattern is composed of concentric circles with a central quadrifoliate on either side and finished with a leaf near the nozzle. Red slip with minimal whitish incrustation. 5 3/8" long 400

804. Carthage; 4th-5th century A.D. The discus renders a Chi-Rho, Christ's monogram, terminating in concentric circles. The border is formed of concentric circles with a central quadrifoliate and leaves on either side near the nozzle. Orange slip. Handle is broken. 5 1/2" long 400

805. Carthage; 4th-5th century A.D. The discus renders the Chi-Rho, Christ's monogram. The border is formed of heart-shaped leaves. The majority of the lamp is covered with black discoloration, the original burnished orange slip shows through in some areas. 5 1/2" long 400

806. Islamic Oil Lamp; 7th-13th century A.D. Round wheel made lamp the body of which curves upward from the round base. The slightly concave shoulders meet the molded rim surrounding the flat fill hole. The wick hole pierces the shoulder. Coarse, grainy orange clay with traces cream colored slip. 1 1/2" high, 3" in diameter. **Similar lots available for a fixed price** 40 each

Lamp Molds

807. Lamp Discus Mold; Tunisian (Africa Proconsularis/ Byzacena) 440-550 A.D. Off-white terracotta. Chi-Rho, the sacred monogram, ornamented with incised dots. 2 1/3" long 500

808. Lamp Discus Mold; Tunisian (Africa Proconsularis/ Byzacena), 5th to mid 6th century A.D. Off-white terracotta. The ascension of Christ. Christian motif heavily laden with religious symbolism. The central figure is a full-standing Christ, his head surrounded by a nimbus, holding a cross standard. The archangels on either side raise him. To the right is the serpent, the traditional symbol of original sin, and to the left appears the paschal lamb, symbolic of Christ's sacrifice. 2 1/3" long 1000

Roman Glass

809. Unguentarian; 3rd century A.D. Pale green transparent glass with some white and black incrustation and small patches of silvery iridescence. Domed body, slightly under one third the total height with a wide concave base. The long neck terminates in an irregular folded rim. 7 3/8" high 450

810. Unguentarian; 3rd century A.D. Transparent glass with a slight green tinge. The piece has a domed body with a sharp constriction where the body meets the long, tapering neck. The lip is slightly wider than the mouth of the vase and has a small folded rim. The most interesting feature of the vase is the deeply concave bottom that comes to a sharp peak deep in the body of the vase. Some pearl-like iridescence and tan and brown incrustation. 7" high 375

811. Unguentarian; 3rd century A.D. Transparent light blue-green glass. Small depressed globular body with a flattened base which has a concave indentation at the center. The long conical neck has a slight constriction where it joins the body. The rim flairs horizontally and gracefully under at the edge. Tan and whitish incrustation. 7 3/4" high 400

812. Bowl; 2nd-3rd century A.D. Clear glass. The bowl has a sharply convex floor with a ridge where the floor meets the walls. The walls themselves curve gracefully and have an regular folded rim. The piece sits on a tubular base ring. Much brown incrustation. 4 1/2" in diameter, 1 7/8" high 450

813. Bowl; 2nd-3rd century A.D. Pale translucent colored glass. A round bellied bowl which sits on a tubular base ring and has a vertical rim which gently turns inward. Almost completely covered with beige incrustation. Minimal pearl-like iridescence. 2 1/2" high, 4" in diameter 350

814. Double-handled Flask; 4th-5th century A.D. Delicate flask on a spreading hollow foot with a wide folded lip. Areas of blue-violet iridescence. 4" high 500

815. Bowl; 3rd-4th century A.D. Clear glass bowl, the floor of the vessel is convex. The walls bow outward slightly before the small horizontally flaring rim. A double set of wheel cut lines runs underneath the constriction beneath the rim. Some tannish incrustation. 2 7/8" high, 4 7/8" in diameter 500

816. Drinking Vessel, 3rd-4th century A.D. Clear glass conical shaped vessel with a flat base, slightly flaring side and a flaring rim. The body is decorated with one single and one double set of wheel cut lines. Minimal brownish incrustation and two areas of pearl-like iridescence. 3" high 250

817. Jar; late 1st-2nd century A.D. Pale seafoam blue glass conical bodied jar. The jar has a swelling, slightly biconical form with a rounded belly and a short flaring rim, unevenly cut and ground on top. Minimal pearl-like iridescence. One large air bubble. 3 1/4" high, 3 1/4" in diameter 250

818. Jar; 3rd-4th century A.D. Very pale green glass. Rounded, almost biconical, slightly lopsided vessel, constricted at the neck below the neatly folded vertical rim. The concave base rests on a tubular base ring. Two thin strands of glass run around the jar just below the neck. Heavy whitish incrustation. Some pearl-like iridescence. 3 3/8" high, 2" rim diameter 200

819. Beaker; 150-250 A.D. Clear glass beaker with a broad sagging form, a flat base which rests on a tubular base ring. The vessel is pinched under the flaring, almost vertical rim. Completely covered in marbled beige, white and black incrustation. Small areas of pearl-like iridescence. 3 3/4" high, rim diameter: 2 1/2" 300

820. Dropper Flask; 2nd-3rd century A.D. Deep yellow-green glass. Globular body with some thin cracks. The piece has a flattened bottom and a visible punt mark. Longish neck topped with a wide flat folded rim with a slightly irregular folded rim. The neck is closed off at the bottom with a folded diaphragm with a small central aperture. Small repair to body. 3 3/4"

821. high 250

821. Flask; 3rd century A.D. Fairly thin transparent glass with a slight green tinge. Near globular, round swelling body with a concave bottom and slightly flattened around the base of the neck. The cylindrical neck has a wide flaring mouth with a small, neat rim fold. Some slight iridescence and yellowish incrustation covering three quarters of the interior. 6 1/4" high 800

822. Cylindrical Flagon; early mid 4th century A.D. Cylindrical body with a concave base and slightly rounded shoulder. The piece has a low neck with a wide flaring mouth and folded rim. A ribbon-like handle with five ribs on the outer surface joins the rim to the shoulder. A tubular ring of glass is applied under the rim. Pale yellow-green glass with some incrustation and faint traces of iridescence. 5 1/2" high 1200

823. Double-handled Flask; 4th-5th century A.D. Translucent sea-green flask with a conical body, flaring mouth and a narrow folded lip. Areas of gold and periwinkle blue iridescence. Mounted on a clear lucite base. 6" high 850

824. Double-handled Flask; 5th century A.D. Aqua-blue translucent flask with a two tiered ring foot and a narrow folded lip. Mounted on a clear lucite base. 4 3/4" high 650

Christian Antiquities

825. Bronze Pendant; 4th-5th century A.D. The obverse renders Solomon on a horse spearing Lillith, the personification of evil. The inscription reads, "God's victory over Evil." The reverse inscription reads "Holy, holy, holy." Below, birds attack the Evil Eye." Charcoal gray patina with small areas of bright green incrustation. 2 1/4" high 500

826. Steatite Cross Pendant; 6th-7th century A.D. Simple cross decorated with incised crossed lines at the crossing and incised bands at the terminals. Upper terminal is pierced. Pale green-blue steatite. 7/8" long 350

827. Lead Cross Pendant; 7th-9th century A.D. The body of the cross is decorated with a circle at the crossing and an oval extending down each of the arms forming a cross shape. Beige in color. Upper arm twisted. No suspension loop. 1 3/8" long 100

828. Bloodstone Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. This large cross has holes drilled in each arm and at the crossing where precious stones (now missing) were inlaid. Chi Rho is carved into the stone near the crossing. An Alpha appears on the reverse. Complete with suspension loop. Beautiful red marbling throughout. Bloodstone was symbolic of Christ's blood. 3 1/4" high 1350

829. Bronze Half of a Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. Renders a male figure standing with upraised hands dressed in an ornate robe decorated with diamond and other patterned bands. Olive green patina. Suspension loop is missing. 3 3/4" long 500

830. Bronze Half of a Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. Simplified portrayal of Saint George, identified by greek inscription. He stands with his hands outstretched and wears a long robe with several bands of geometric decoration. The piece is periodically punctured with recesses where inlaid gems (now missing) were placed. Rich metallic brown patina. Suspension loop is missing. 3 5/8" long 800

831. Bronze Half of a Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. In a rondeau at the crossing appears a bust of Christ Pantocrator. The busts of two other figures appear, Michael above and Gabriel below the rondeau. On either side supporting the rondeau appears an angle, Raphael on the right, that on the left is unclear. The figures are all identified by Greek inscription. The incised detail remain remarkably crisp. The suspension loop is broken. Dark gray-green patina with small patches of light green incrustation. 3 1/4" long 800

832. Bronze Half of a Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. Depicts a full standing figure dressed in an ornate robe decorated with geometric patterns. Recesses at the terminals and at the crossing once held inlaid stones (now missing). Greek inscriptions flank the figure. Gray-green patina. Wearable. 3 1/2" high 700

833. Bronze Half of a Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. The body is decorated with silver inlay. The center of the cross is filled with a cross, the sun and the moon flank the cross. In each of the upper, right and left terminals appears the bust of a saint. Traces of crossed lines appear in the lower terminal. Dark gray patina. Wearable. 3 7/8" long 950

834. Bronze Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. One side depicts a worn, robed figure with outstretched arms. The other renders a similar figure with upraised hands. The figures most likely represent the crucified and risen Christ. Gorgeous olive-green patina. Suspension loop is missing, but wearable. 2" long 250

835. Bronze Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. Simple unornamented cross. Dark gray-brown patina. Missing suspension loop. 2 3/8" long 250

836. Bronze Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. Simple, unornamented cross. Complete with a substantial suspension loop. Speckled light green patina. 2 3/4" long 400

837. Bronze Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. Simple cross decorated only with a molded band running across the upper and lower terminals on the obverse. Charcoal gray patina. Suspension loop is missing. 2 1/2" long 225

838. Bronze Half of a Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. Cross is ornamented with a full standing figure with upraised hands dressed in long robes. Represents the risen Christ. Charcoal gray patina. 1 7/8" long 185

839. Bronze Half of a Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. A worn, full standing figure with upraised hands dressed in a long robes decorates the body of the cross. The figure represents the risen Christ. Light green patina. Suspension loop is missing. 2" long 100

840. Bronze Half of a Reliquary Cross; 9th-12th century A.D. Simple cross with only traces of the original decoration. Dark green and brown patina. Suspension loop is missing. 2 1/2" long 100

841. Bronze Cross Applique; 9th-12th century A.D. The upper, right and left

842. terminals are each ornamented with a single circle. The body of the cross is decorated with a cross in relief. Green patina. 1 3/4" long 150
 Bronze Key Cover for a Reliquary Box; 9th-12th century A.D. Above, a head in high relief looks out over the remainder of the piece. The rectangular body of the piece serves as a backdrop for a smaller incised figure. Rich green patina. 1 7/8" high 500

843. Silver Icon; 13th-14th century A.D. Wearable icon with a relief of a bearded saint holding an infant. Possibly Saint Nicholas. 1 3/8" long 450

844. European Wood Cross; Renaissance (14th-16th century A.D.) This ornate cross renders in high relief the crucifixion, on one side, and on the other, the Dormition of the Mother of God. Small chips missing in areas. 3 1/8" high 450

845. Wood Cross with Mother of Pearl Inlay; English, The Time of Henry VIII (1509-47) This magnificent cross was produced for clandestine use by Catholics under the persecution of Henry VIII. The mother of pearl is carved with a stylized depiction of Christ on the Cross. The dead Christ wears a rather peaceful expression. His nimbus encircled head slumps to one side. The blood dripping from his wounds is added in red. Below him, Mary, mournfully resigned, stands, her head down and her hands over her heart. In the base of the cross appears an unidentified saint. 13 1/8" high 2500

846. Russian cast brass with traces of blue and white enamel quadriptych "Church Feasts". The subjects of 4 panels (ABCD) from proper right clockwise are:
 A: 1) The Annunciation 2) The Nativity of Jesus Christ 3) Entrance of the Mother of God into the Temple 4) The Birth of the Mother of God. The kokoshnik (ogee-arch crest) bears The Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.
 B: 1) The meeting in the Temple 2) The Baptism of Jesus 3) The Entrance into Jerusalem 4) The Transfiguration of Jesus. The kokoshnik renders The New Testament (Noncanonical) Trinity.
 C: 1) The Resurrection 2) The Ascension 3) Dormition of the Mother of God 4) The Old Testament Trinity. The kokoshnik depicts Exaltation of the Cross with Saint Constantine and Saint Helen.
 D: 1) The Tikhvin Mother of God with Saint Alexander and Saint Cyril 2) The Vladimir Mother of God with Saint Maxim and Saint Basil 3) Mother of God of the Sign with Saint Anthony and Saint Leonty 4) Smolensk Mother of God with Saint Anthony and Saint Theodosius and the kokoshnik shows The praise of the Mother of God. The far left hinge does not allow the icon to close properly. 6 1/2" high, 13 1/4" long 1500

847. As above but with periwinkle blue enamel. 6 15/16" high, 15 3/4" long 1500

848. Same as above with traces of blue and white enamel. The interior of the icon has a silvery cast. 6 1/8" high, 14" long 1500

849. As above with solid sky blue enamel. Panel A is missing. 7 1/4" high, 12 1/4" long 800

850. Cast brass triptych of 12 feasts of Orthodox Church. The subjects of 3 panels are the same as on panels A, B and C of lot 846, two posts on central leaf are drilled for suspension, outer back leaf is of an unusual design with mandorla. 4 3/8" high, 11 3/4" long 1000

851. Russian Iconostatic Triptych; In Brass, "Deius" with high relief depiction of Christ, Mother of God, to the left, and John the Baptist, to the right. The front panel is engraved with view of Jerusalem and the Holy Cross, with representation figures of the four evangelists in the corners. 6 3/4" high, 15 1/2" long 3500

852. Three-bar cross with panels in blue enamel. God the Father, makes up the top most crosspiece with the inscription IC XC (Jesus Christ) rather than YWB (Jesus the Nazarene, King of the Jews) and somewhat worn. 8 3/4" high, 5 11/16" wide 1000

853. Russian Wood Icon; 1880. The central scene depicts the Resurrection of Christ. The surrounding scenes represent the Twelve Feasts of the Church. Silver inlay scrolling borders the scenes. 12 1/8" high, 10 1/8" wide 800

854. Russian Wood Icon; mid to late 19th century. Saint George is one of the most popular warrior-saints. During Diocletian's reign Saint George was tortured and subsequently executed for refusing to denounce Christianity. Depicted here is the most famous legend surrounding him: the miracle of Saint George slaying the dragon. The field is dominated by the Saint mounted on a white steed spearing the horrible dragon. To the viewer's right the princess stands in the castle doorway holding the belt with which she must bind the beast. Above, Christ observes the scene from the heavens. Set against a gold field with a brown border the scene has wonderful fluidity. 14" high, 12" wide. 1250

855. Russian Wood Icon; 18th century A.D. The icon depicts two tiers of saints. Some text in Russian accompanies the figures. The elegant, elongated figures have detailed faces. Red, green and brown borders. 14 1/8" high, 12 1/2" wide 1500

856. Russian Wood Icon; c. 1890. Saint Elijah. According to Judeo-Christian tradition, Saint Elijah was a 9th century B.C. prophet. The icon illustrates events from the last years of his life. In the bottom left corner the prophet is shown sleeping in the wilderness, where he has fled from the threats of King Ahab's evil wife Jezebel. An angel of God bends over him, calling him to set forth on his fated journey. To his right is Saint Elijah's disciple, the prophet Elisha, who witnessed Saint Elijah's ascension to heaven in the center of the composition. Saint Elijah stands in the blazing chariot drawn towards the heavens by fiery horses all within a cloud of fire. A diverse palette was used. Restored from two pieces 1000

857. Russian Wood Icon; 19th century A.D. Madonna and Child. Against a gold field, a mournful Madonna holds Christ with a miniature adult body and face. Christ raises two fingers in blessing. The figures' garments are heavily striated. Some damage to the right border. 11 1/8" high, 8 1/4" wide 500

SPECIALS FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON
AT FIXED PRICES

1) JUDEAN WIDOW'S MITES

According to the Bible an old woman put two wretched bronze widow's mites into a collection plate in the presence of Christ. Christ said, according to the Bible, that the old woman's gift, based on her poor circumstances, was a greater gift than the gold bracelets that the wealthy gave. We offer a pair of widow's mites, the same gift that the old lady gave to Christ, so that you may give it to your relatives or friends who certainly may not be coin collectors. This would be a meaningful yet inexpensive gift for the Christmas season.

A pair of widow's mites 30



2) EGYPTIAN BRONZE DRACHMAS OF ALEXANDRIA, TIME OF TRAJAN AND HADRIAN (98-138 AD)

Egypt was the wealthiest of all the Roman provinces. It was wealthy enough to make an ugly, pot-marked Cleopatra into Elizabeth Taylor. It was also so wealthy that millions of large bronze drachmas circulated in this prosperous and peaceful land during the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian. The coins we have available are well-worn and would grade about Good to Fair, generally better quality on the reverse which frequently bears the image of the River Nile or a quadriga, etc. Quantities of worn coins generally indicate that they come from a peaceful, unturbulent society which was the case during the reigns of these early good emperors. The coins are 30 mm in diameter.

We offer one coin for 17
 10 coins for 160
 100 coins for 1500
 Sold as is. No returns.



3) XENON-WARE KRATERS, SKYPHOI, AND TREFOIL OINOCHOES (350-300 BC)

These pieces were used for votive purposes or possibly children's toys. There are proponents of both uses. In either case, these miniature little gems have iridescent black glazes and are decorated with bright orange paint. A perfect holiday gift for a non-collector or a nice edition to a collection of high quality pottery. 250 each

1 7/8" -
 2 1/2"



HOLIDAY HOURS

Saturday, December 13

10 AM - 4 PM

Saturday, December 20

10 AM - 4 PM

Sunday, December 21

10 AM - 4 PM



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



17



18



19



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24



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28



29





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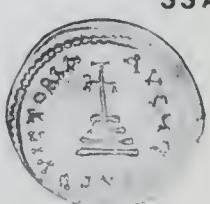
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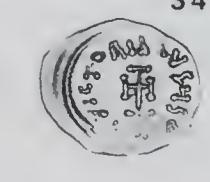
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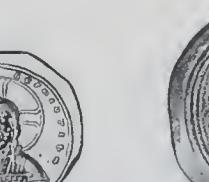
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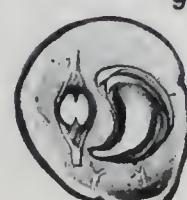
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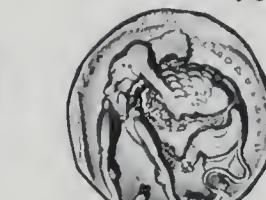
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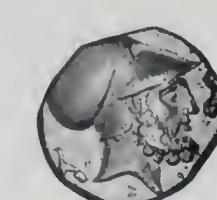
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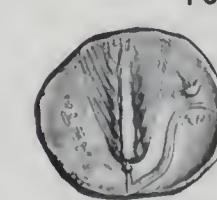
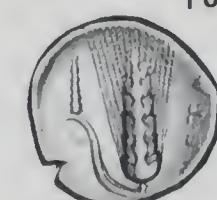
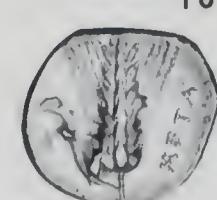
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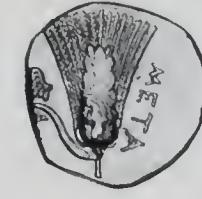
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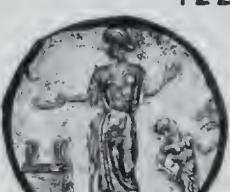
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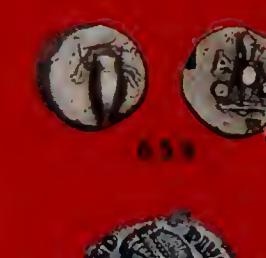
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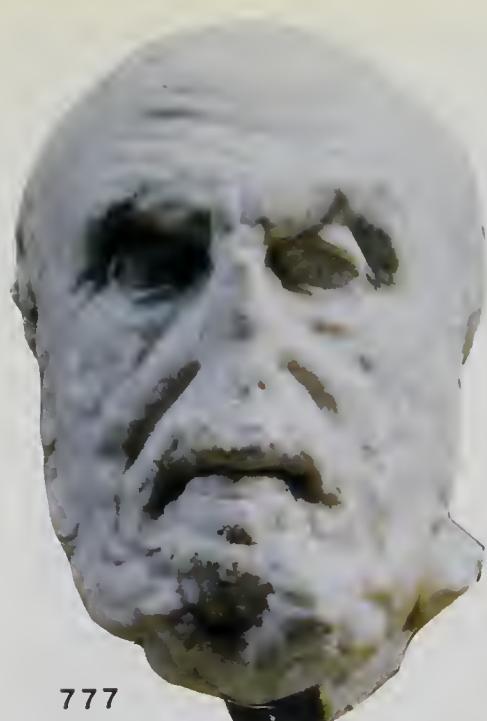
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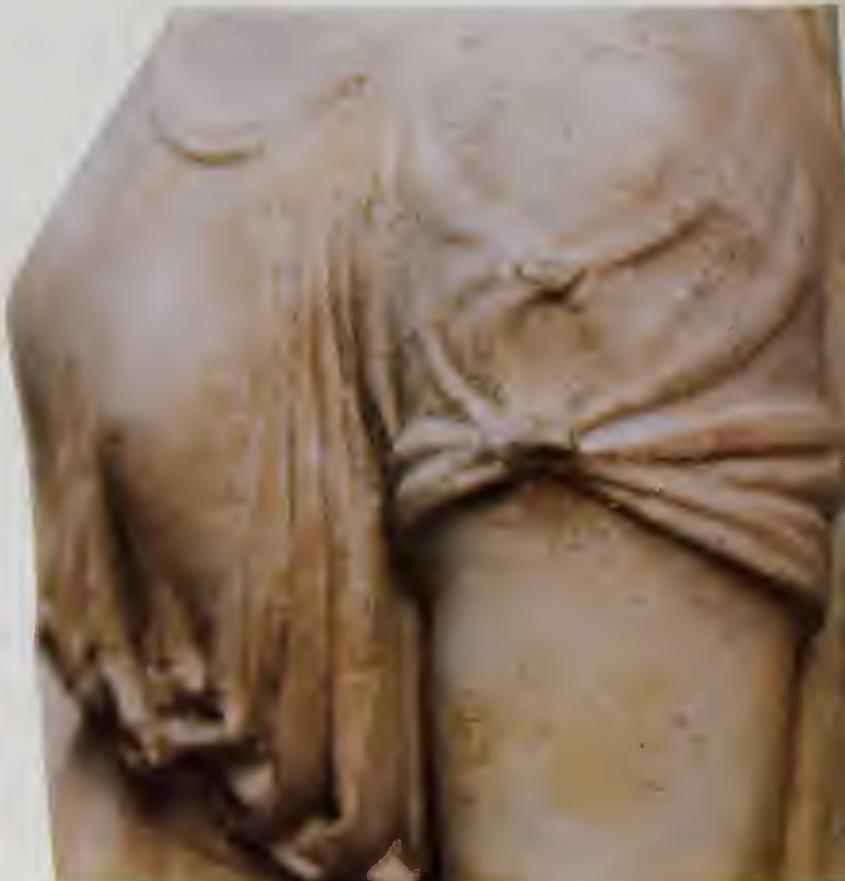
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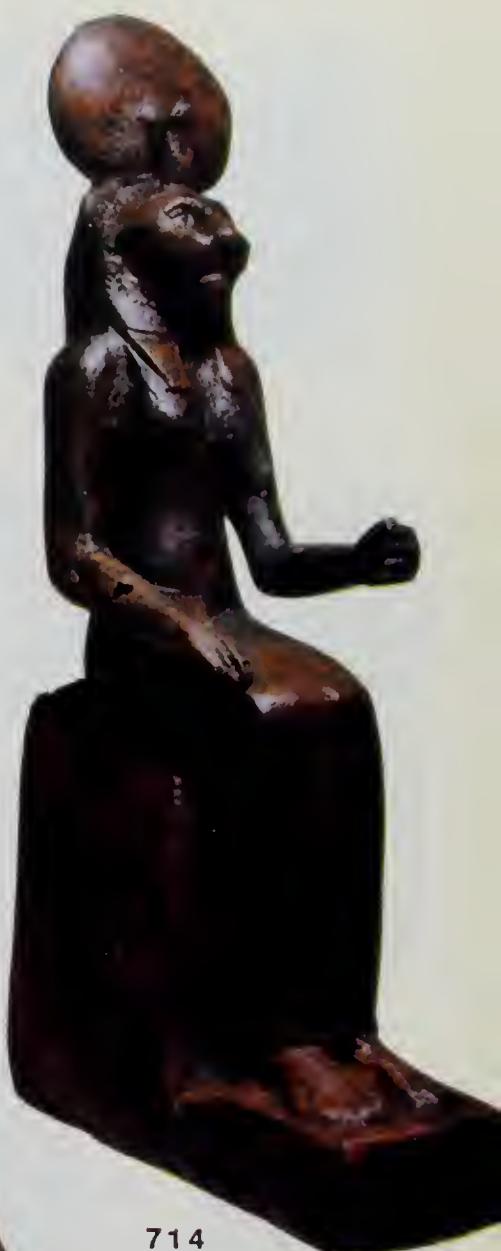


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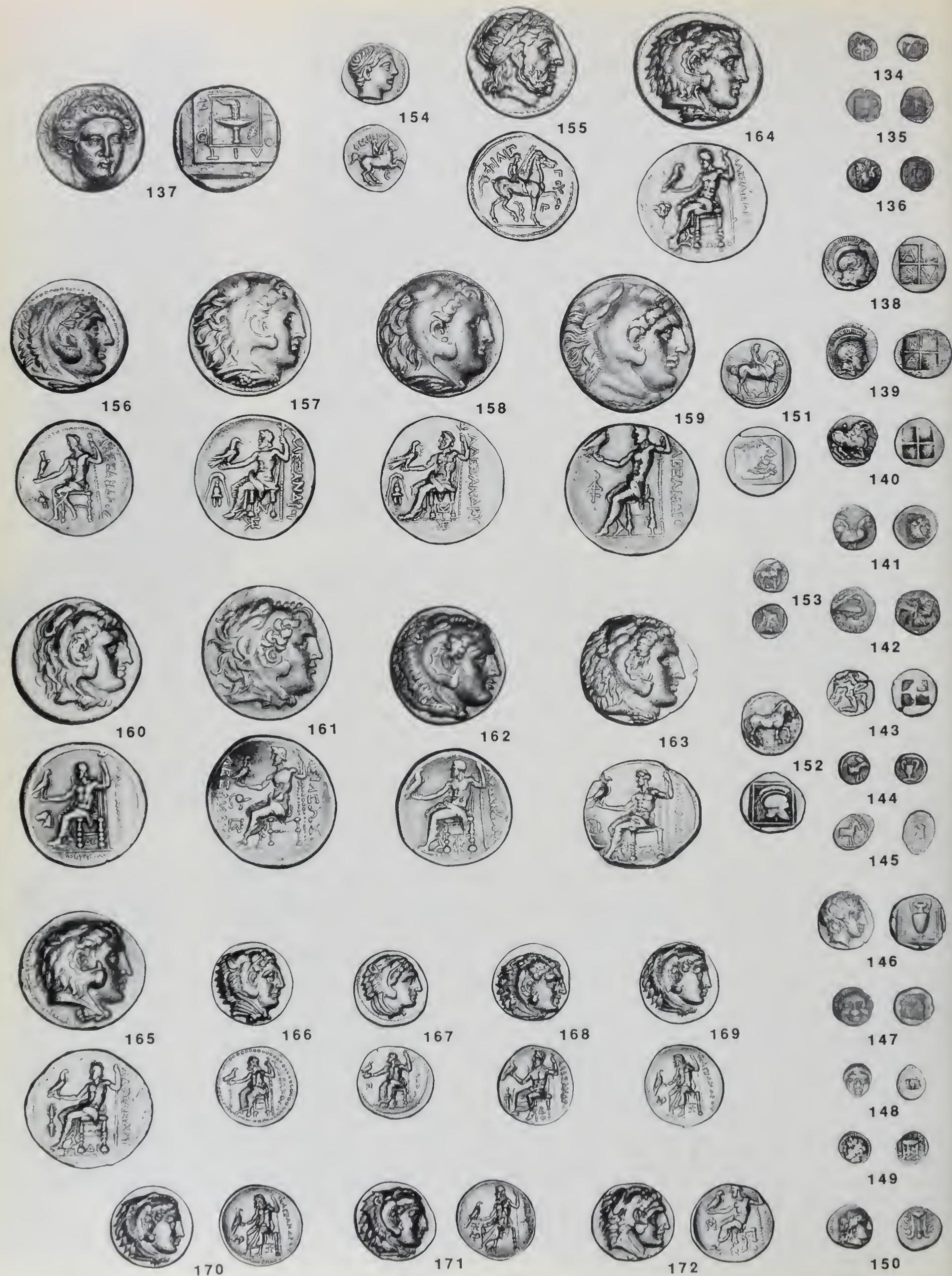
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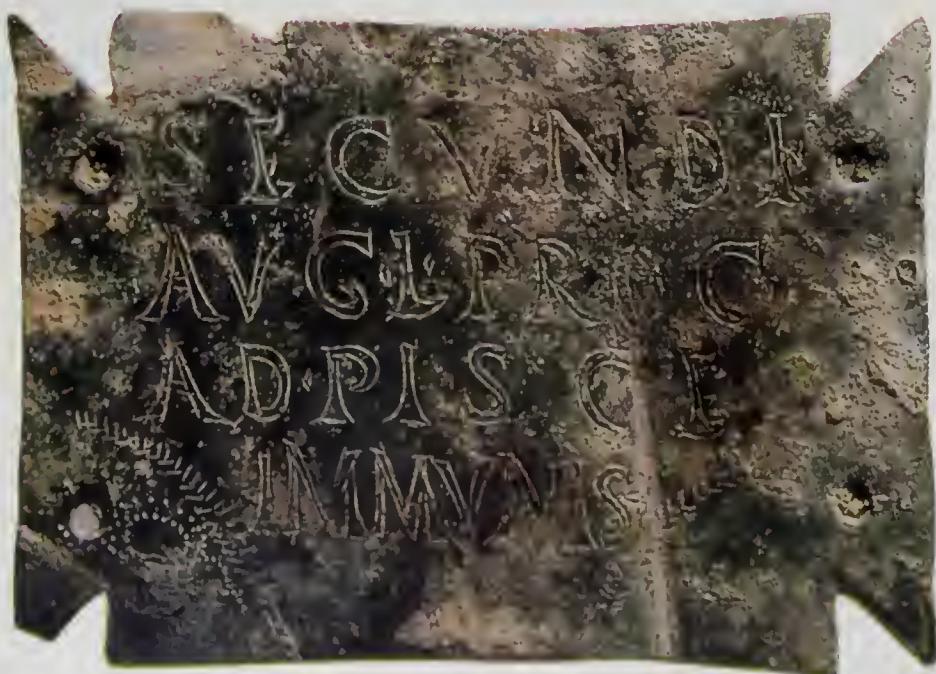
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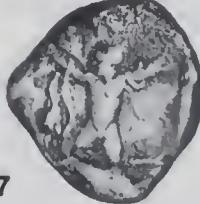
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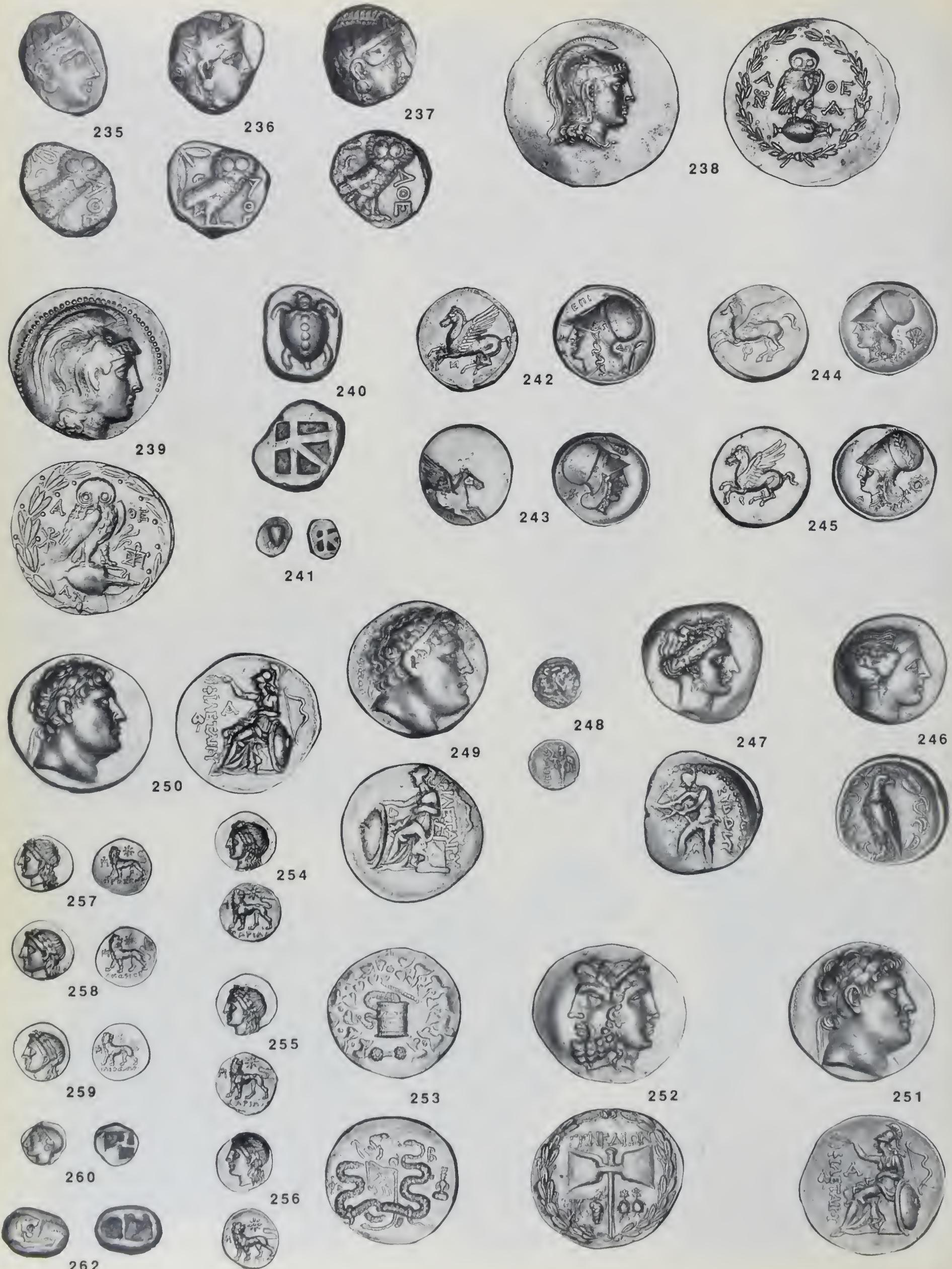


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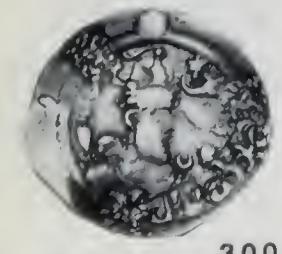
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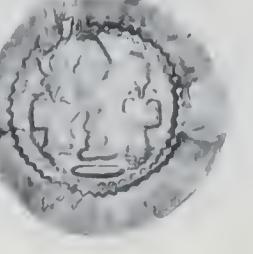
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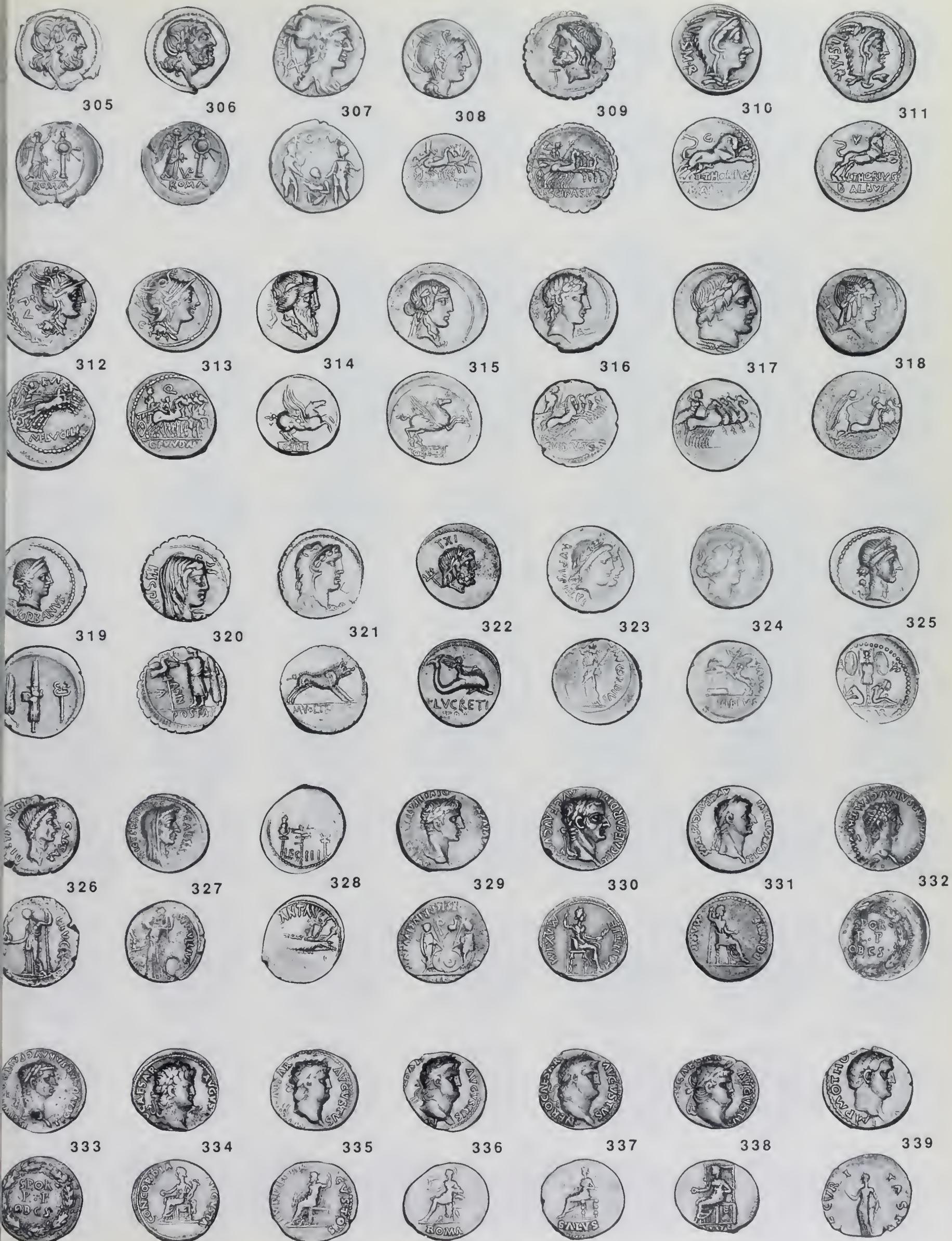


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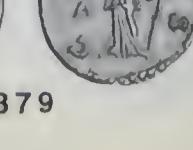
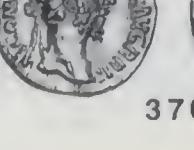
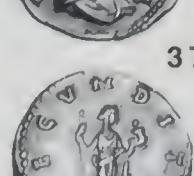
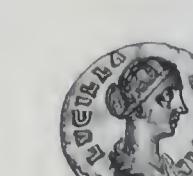
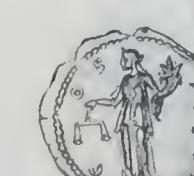
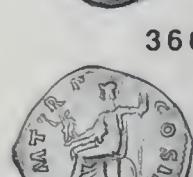
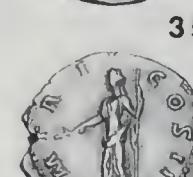
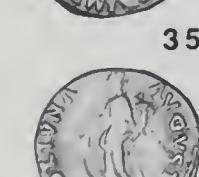
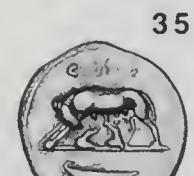
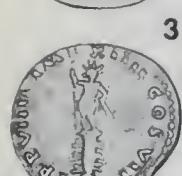
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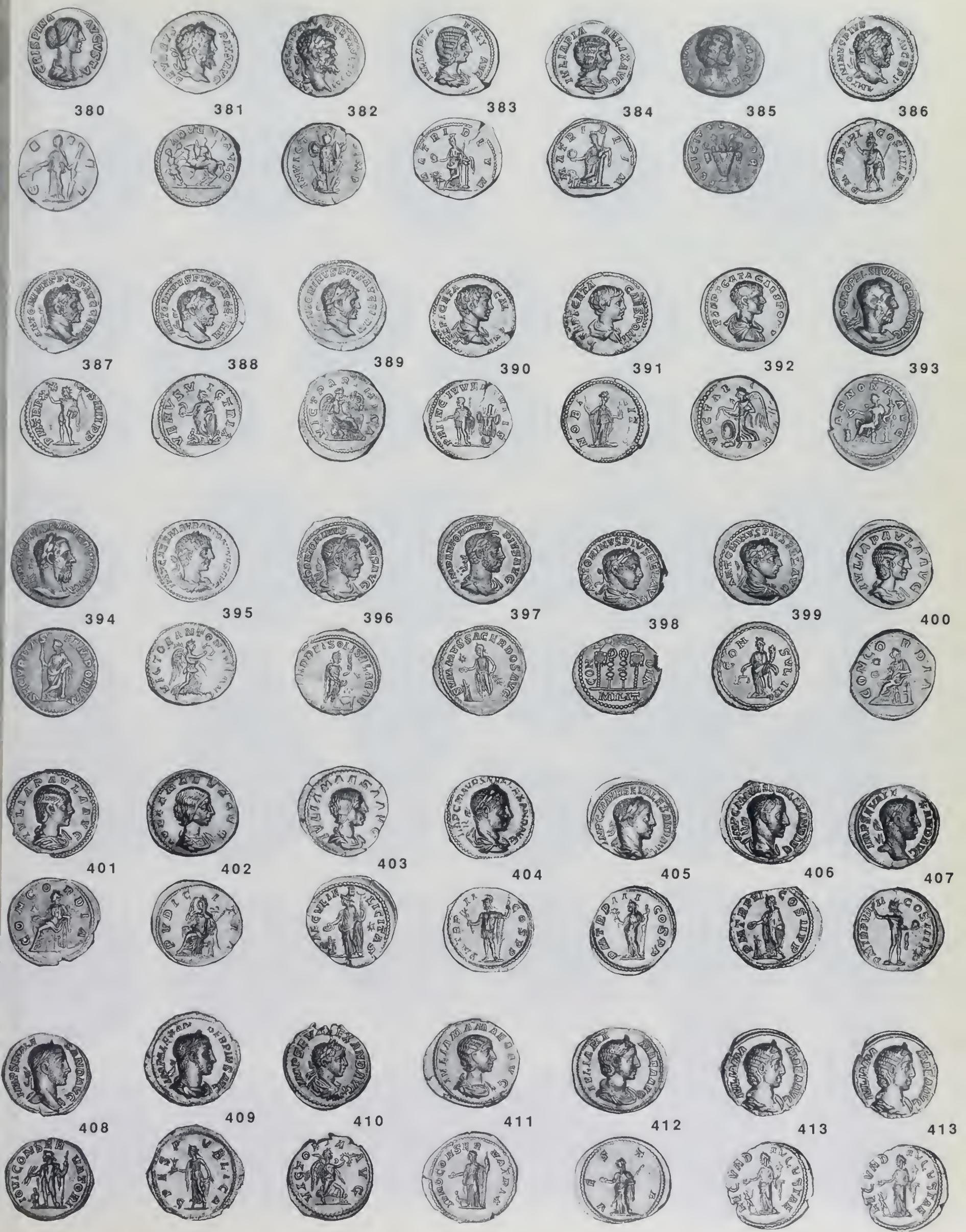
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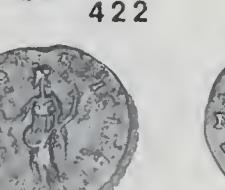
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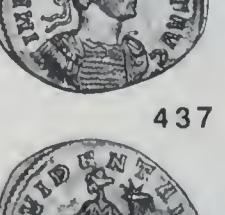
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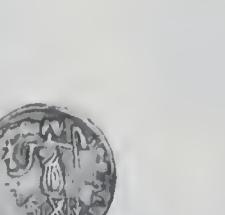
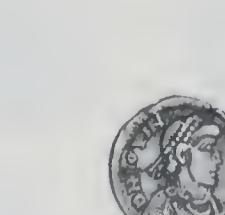
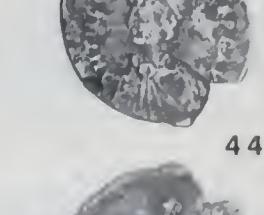
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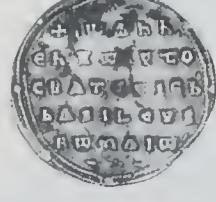
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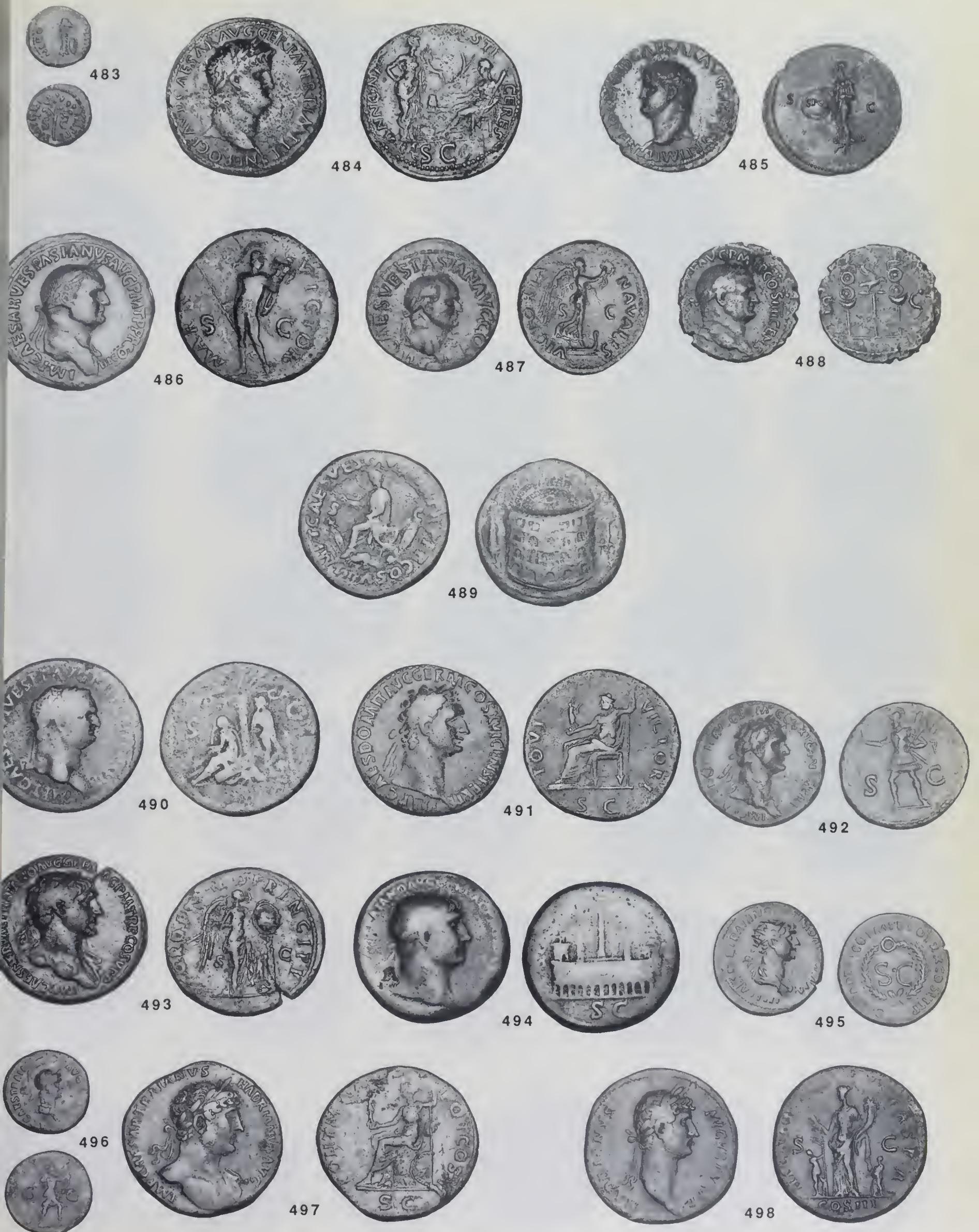


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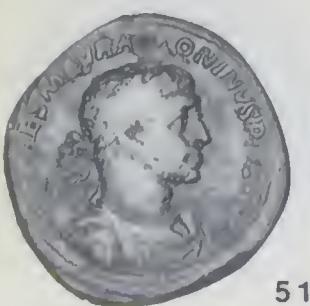
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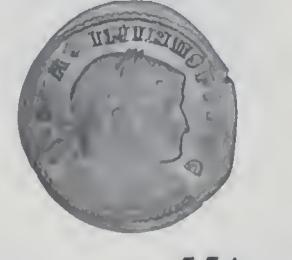
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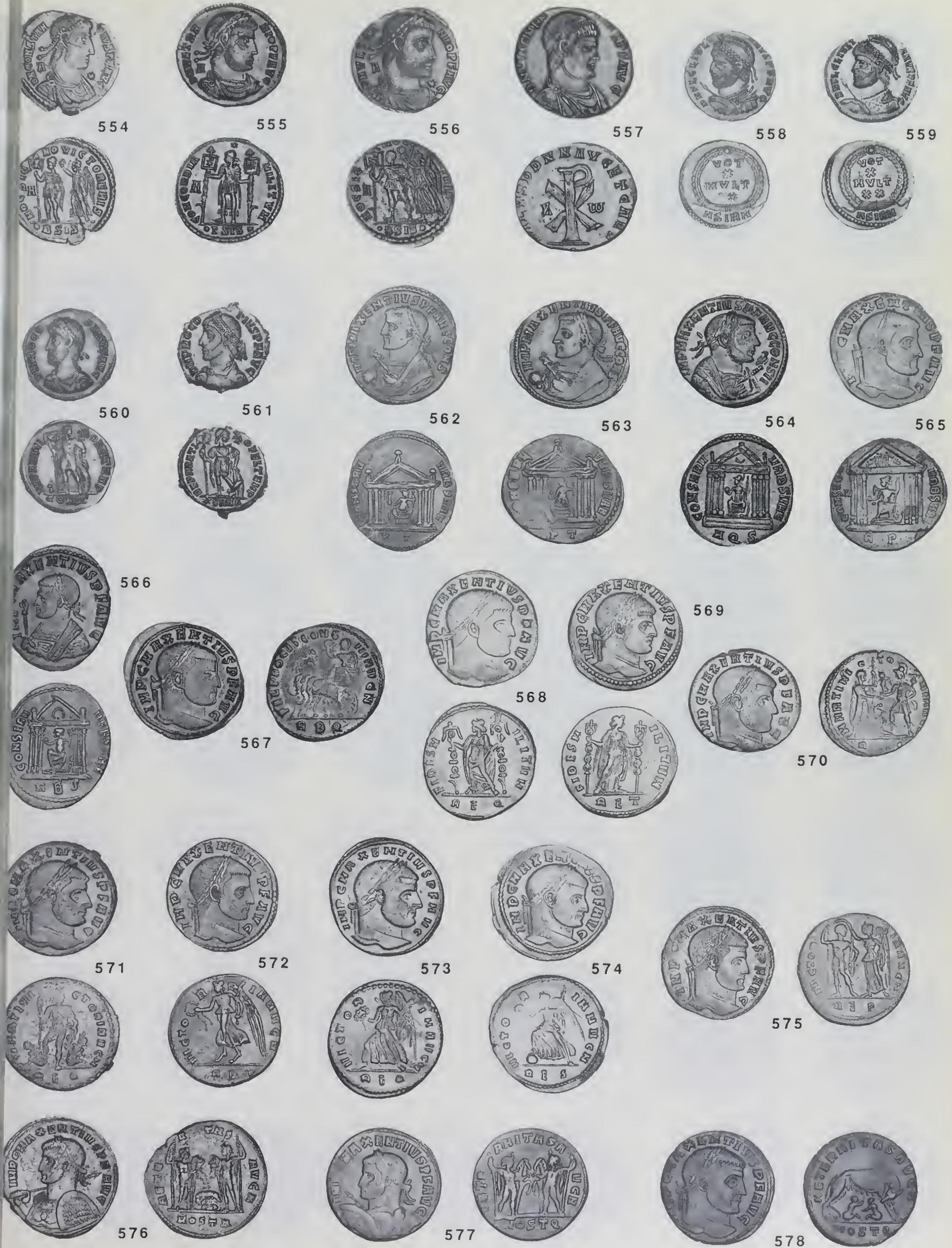


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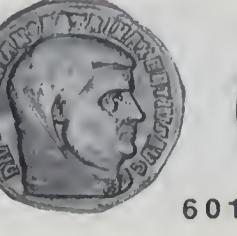
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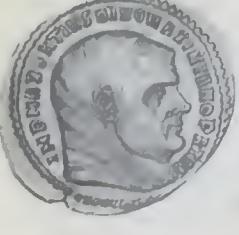
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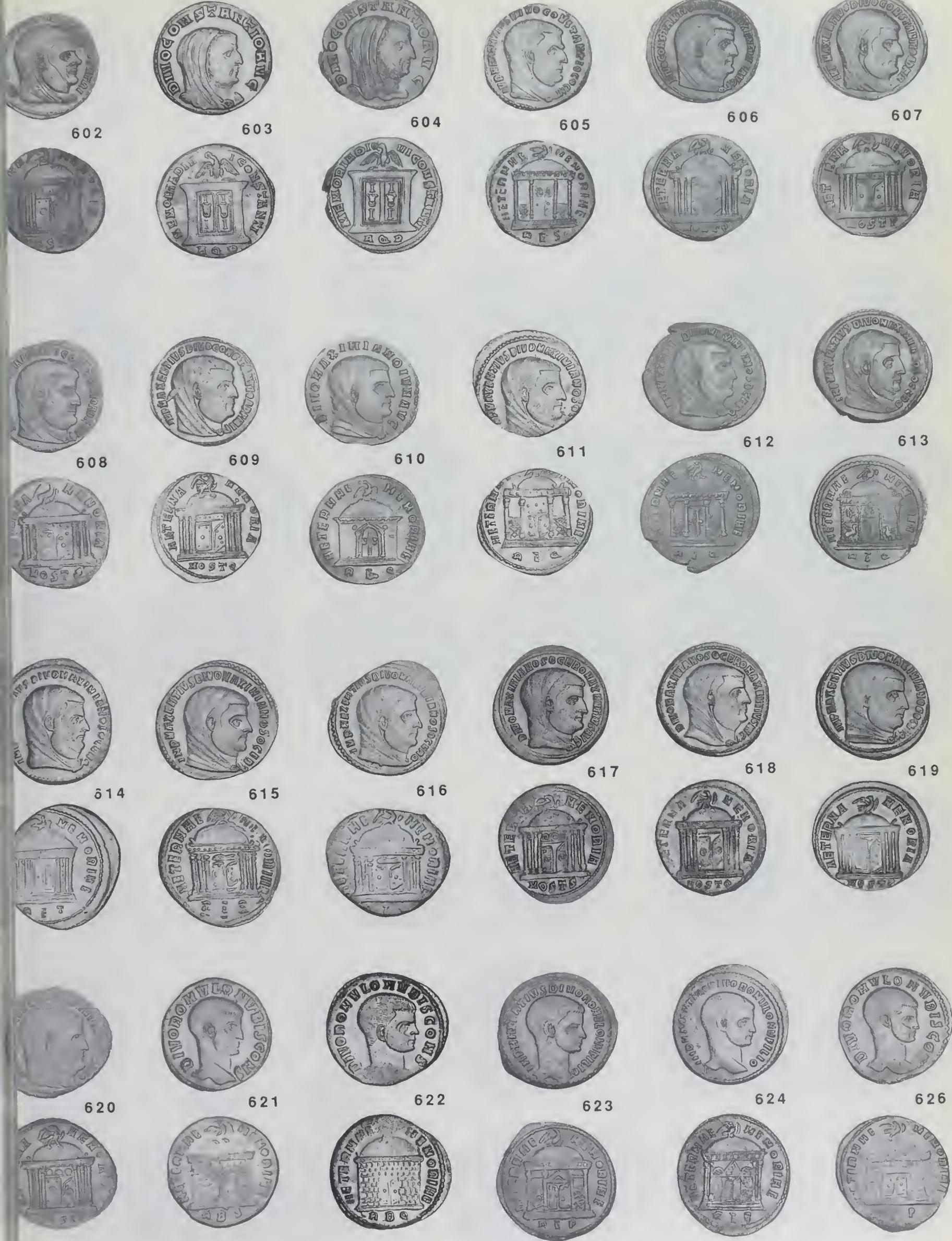


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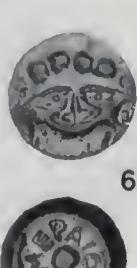
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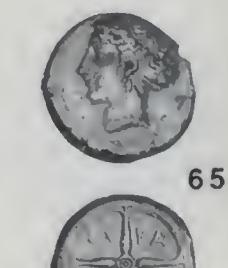
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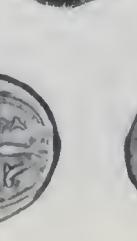
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